HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,003—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th Oct.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th Septmber, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, an on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	24th Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1903.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	26th Oct.	6th Nov.
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison.	Not Fixed.	
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2,085	M. Oswald	28th Oct.
SOMALI	2,655	Birch	10th Nov.
BUNDESRATH	2,036	Ahrens	25th Nov.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

S. S. REICHSTAG, will CALL also at SEYCHELLES.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 14th October, 1903.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons ; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.
TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD.
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	10	8
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MARCKS & CO'S.

UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION : Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month.
" 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
First appearance in India of the
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
In a repertoire of new and
UP-TO-DATE COMEDIES.
MONDAY, AND TUESDAY,
2ND AND 3RD NOVEMBER,
For the first time in Bombay.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,
"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES,"
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER.
"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

NOTE.—The Programmes will be strictly adhered to throughout the Season.

The Principal Members of the Company are due to arrive in Bombay on October 24th by the P. & O. S. S. "Oriental."

All Scenery and effects are carried and pieces will be produced in West End London Style.

Plan of Theatre now open at SOUNDY & Co. and Seats can be Booked.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including TRAMWAYS, corrected up to 30th June, 1903, are available for SALE with the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2 per copy.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
P. W. Dept., Railways.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1903, at the rate of Rupees Twenty (Rs. 20) per Share WILL BE PAID on Production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1903, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 45, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd October, 1903.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY, BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 16th October, 1903.

THE GOVERNMENT of MADRAS notify that the ALUMINIUM DEPARTMENT of the SCHOOL of ARTS has been TRANSFERRED to the INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED, MADRAS, to whom in future all communications should be addressed.

(Signed.) A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to the Government.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED, is carrying on the business of the ALUMINIUM DEPARTMENT of the SCHOOL of ARTS on the same terms and conditions.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

REQUIRED a European RESIDENT SECRETARY. The Secretary will be expected to devote his whole time to the Club. No one need apply who is not already a member of some recognised Club.

Salary Rs. 400 a month with free room and lodge.

Application with record of previous experience to be addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Club of Western India, Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between ALEXANDER FLETCHER FERGUSON and PATRICK GEORGE IRVINE, carrying on business as Chartered Accountants at Bombay under the style or firm of FERGUSON & IRVINE has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED. Mr. IRVINE will not return to Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1903.

FERGUSON & IRVINE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALEXANDER FLETCHER FERGUSON, Chartered Accountant, Bombay, has from THIS DAY taken into Partnership WILLIAM TURNER GREEN, Chartered Accountant, and the business of Chartered Accountants formerly carried on by Messrs. FERGUSON & IRVINE will be carried on by them at No. 13, SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, under the style or firm of "A. F. FERGUSON & Co."—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1903.

A. F. FERGUSON.
W. TURNER GREEN.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 16th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL STORES and DRUGS required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904.

2. Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli, on payment of one Rupee per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer direct.

4. The Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S.M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Medical Stores".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent, S. M. Railway, on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1903, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, LT.-COL., RE.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, 13th October, 1903.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a pice Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

ONE WEEK MORE

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. This Sale will, therefore, go on for ONE WEEK MORE, as there is no room for New Stock which is shortly expected. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
78, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

XMAS PARCELS

FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 8,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF VIENNA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 22nd October, 1903.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE—ACCELERATION OF THE MAIN LINE MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC are advised that on and from the 1st NOVEMBER, 1903, the TIMINGS of the MAIN and BRANCH LINE TRAINS on this Company's System will be ALTERED, particulars of which may be ascertained from the Sheet Time-Tables exhibited at Stations.

The PRINCIPAL ALTERATIONS will be as follows:—

DOWN MAIL.—Leave Bombay 22-0—half an hour later than at present.

Arrive Delhi (third day)	....	8-55
" Agra	"	7-25
" Bhatinda	"	11-22

suitably connecting with trains for Lahore, Kalka, etc.

UP MAIL.—Leave Delhi 19-10—eight hours later than at present.

Arrive Bombay 7-40 (third day) as at present.

Connecting Trains run from Bhatinda and Agra.

N.B.—Neither Up nor Down Mail will now call at Marine Lines or Charni Road.

Up and Down Fast Passenger Trains will run between Ahmedabad and Bombay as follows:—

Bombay	D.	7-45	Ahmedabad	D.	7-30
Ahmedabad	A.	19-10	Bombay	A.	20- 0

Up and Down Local Trains will run between Bombay and Surat and Surat and Ahmedabad as follows:—

(a) Bombay	D.	5-25	(a) Ahmedabad	D.	12-30
Surat	A.	13-15	Surat	A.	20- 0
(b) Surat	D.	4-35	(b) Surat	D.	15-30
Ahmedabad	A.	11- 0	Bombay	A.	23-30

On the Metre Gauge Fast Through Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

Ahmedabad	D.	11-45	Delhi	D.	7-15
Delhi	A.	22-20	Ahmedabad	A.	15-25

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct., 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-TWO PAIRS of BULLOCKS or such smaller number as the Corporation may approve as under:—

One hundred and twenty-two pairs of Bullocks of the size of 12-2 hands and upwards and thirty pairs of Bullocks of the size of 12 to 12-2 hands.

The Bullocks should not be over seven years ago and should be in sound condition. Only such of the animals as are passed by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him, will be accepted.

The examination and selection of the Animals will be made either at Poona or Kirkee or at Bombay and if the examination and selection is made either at Poona or Kirkee the Contractor shall arrange to dispatch to Bombay at his own cost and risk such of the Bullocks as have been approved by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department and the Health Officer or such other officer as may be deputed by him. All arrangements regarding the place for the collection and examination of Bullocks should be made by the contractors. The number of Bullocks collected for examination should not at any time be less than fifty pairs. The delivery at Bombay should be at the Municipal Dhobiwada ground. The whole supply shall be made within three months of the date on which the intimation of acceptance of the Tender is given to the Tenderer.

A deposit of Rs. 565 (five hundred and sixty five) to bear no interest must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract. This amount will in the case of the successful tenderer be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest.

The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd October, 1903.

RESTORED
MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousand, of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

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1	Prize Cash			1,000
1	Do. Gold Watch			500
1	Do. Cash			300
20	Prizes "	Rs.	20 each	400
100	Do. "	"	10 "	1,000
200	Do. "	"	5 "	1,000
200	Do. "	"	4 "	800
523	Prizes		Total	5,000

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST, procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Begins from 24th October, for eight days, at HIGHLY REDUCED RATES at CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., opposite Gokaldas Hospital, Bombay.

WANTED.—TRAVELLER for OPTICAL and JEWELLERY business, must understand sight-testing. Security Rs. 1,000 or unexceptionable references. Box No. 12550., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW.—Our new premises are nearly ready next to Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. We will occupy the same in October next. A visit to our New Art Photographic Saloon respectfully invited. Hydraulic Lift available as before.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGIL'S MADONAL Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

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They are self adjusting
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THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

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It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

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And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

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MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

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Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	" 5,00,000

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" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

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2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
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		Per Annum.
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" 1 Year ...	... ...	4½ "
" Months	... ...	4 "
" 3 "	... ...	3½ "

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Agent.
Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO,
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 6 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..................Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 16,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, the surviving trustee of the Deed of Trust dated the 20th February, 1891, of the late Bai Bhicaijee, widow of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land being partly Fazendari and partly Government ground, containing an area of 194 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Registration District of Bombay, on the east side of Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, bounded as follows, viz:—On or towards the north by Cowasjee Soobedar Street or Bhoiwada Lane, on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Cowasjee Chestmaker, on or towards the east partly by the stable of Sorabjee Temoolj̄ee and partly by the back side of the house of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, and on or towards the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, which Premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 1460 and 1481, and Street Nos. 86 and 87, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 313, 312, 314, and new Nos. 5238, 5241, and 5242 and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Edulj̄ee Metha and others, as monthly tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

(AT 1-30 P.M.)

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-1 hands, aged, regularly ridden as a back and hunter.
1 handsome strong dog cart, by Stephens and Sons with rubber-tyres in good order, suitable for 14-1 to 15-1.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome large Persian carpets, hanging and table kerosine lamps a handsome glass-fronted office brougham by Stephens and Sons, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c., the property of the Right Rev. Dr. James McArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING-ROOM FURNISHERS, MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Dady House," Church Gate Street, Fort, the following valuable fancy goods, consisting of bentwood new furniture by J. J. Cohen, large size musical boxes, playing Hindustani tunes with spare records, singing bird in case, Edison concert and home phonographs, electric fans, majolica, jardiniers figures and vases, carriage and sofa cushions and table covers, best platedware, cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, bamboo furniture, carriage time-pieces, marble clocks, binoculars, dressing cases, bronze figures, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 340 BAGS CALCUTTA RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Upada.

M A O J F F D R } 340 bags Calcutta rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Karelwady, Thakorwar, opposite the Panday Dharamsala, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, American harmonium by Mason and Hamlin, in good order, brass standing lamps, pictures, table ornaments, clocks, bicycles, &c., the property of Mr. Nanabhai Burjorjee Saklatwala.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 102 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.

On MONDAY next the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Nelrung.

A O J } 102 chests, 11,278 lbs. orange pekoe, in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, wash-hand tables, book and hatstands, easychairs, sideboard with mirror dinner waggon, chest of drawer, 2 semi-grand pianofortes, 1 cottage piano.

By order of Mahomedjee Adamji and on account and at the risk of Fazgul Muljee Row, i—

6 cases 18 dozens bentwood chairs, Nos. 14 and 18.

AT 2 P.M.

A few gent's second-hand bicycles.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong built office shigram with horse and harness.
1 double seated brougham.
1 pair well bred and marked fox terrier pups.
1 handsome fox terrier pup.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 75, Upper Colaba, near the Afghan Memorial Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, platedware, crockery and glassware, Kidderminster and other carpets, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, first rate pictures, wall mirrors, rubber tyre victoria as good as new, etc., the property of Mrs. A. WHEELER, Army School Mistress, transferred to Poona.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1903.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£97	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 15-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 5-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	27 9-16	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	61 1 4	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20·41 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 5-8	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 pr ct	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5-8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-8 pr ct	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 4 1-2d. nominal.
Wheat—White Delhi 30 1-4s. Oct.-Nov. Buyers.
Do. Red Karachi 28 3-4s. Oct.-Nov. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32s. Oct.-Nov. Buyers tone easier.
Arrival—Steamer Clydesdale.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 32,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 15,30,000 do. Bombay.
„ 2,60,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 50,00,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 13 per cent.
No transfers were allotted.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 52,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, „ 40,00,000.
Extra allotments; on Bombay, Rs. 30,000.
Calcutta, Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 4d.

Rs. 70,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 5·78 plus 10. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 14,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·35	5·31	5·28	5·27
+ 12	+ 13	+ 12	+ 12
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June**
5·27	5·27	5·26	5·26
+ 12	+ 12	+ 11	+ 10

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	44,000 bales.
Do. last year	56,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	23,000 „
Do. do Continent	21,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10·00 + 20
Futures, month of Dec.	9·79 + 14
Do. do. March	9·81 + 14

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 15-16 + 3-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·69 + 13
Do. do. April	9·93 + 15
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 21st October, 1903:—

Cotton	496 bales.
Wheat	7,078 cwts.
Linseed	3,819 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,869 „
Gingellyseed	4,803 „
Poppyseed	611 „
Groundnuts	67 „
Castorseed	660 „
Rice	955 „
Myrabollams	Nil „
Cottonseed	5,508 „

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	188
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	Rs. 98·9
1st Settlement	„ 98·7

Money Market,—Tone.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Linseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready	6	5	0	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet but steady.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready Rs.	5	7	0	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore „ „	5	13	0	„
Yellow Guzerat „ „	5	13	0	„
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready	6	3	6	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready	21	4	0	

WHEAT.—Tone easier.

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-8 per candy.
Club, No. 1	„ 29-8 „
Hard. Red	„ 23-8 „

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.

Estimated sales	7,000 bales.
Imports	2,000 „

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·31	5·27	5·24	5·23
—4	—4	—4	—4
Feb-Mar.	**Mar-Apl.**	**Apl-May**	**May-June**
5·23	5·23	5·23	5·23
—4	—4	—3	—3

COTTON.—The local market opened firm with a fair enquiry from Exporters principally for Broach and Khandeish but the business done has been limited owing to sellers not meeting buyers. Yesterday a considerable Devali business was done during the evening. Closing rates for Suttas are Rs. 224 for Good Broach and Rs. 170 for Fully Good Bengals.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 21st October:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 14th October 1903		51,59,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		7,93,000
Total		59,52,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage	17,21,000	
Do. do. Government	76,000	
		17,97,000
		77,49,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	22,69,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury	3,00,000	
		25,69,000
Balance on evening of the 21st October 1903		51,80,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	46,11,000
Do do Government	5,69,000
	51,80,000
There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.
Bullion received for Dollar coinage	15,50,000
Uncurrent coin belonging to Government	78,000
	16,28,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownugger .... Nil
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	88 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	28 5-16

The sum of about £50,500 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—October 21, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Lindesay J Robertson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KNIGHT—October 18, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, of typhus Malaria, May, the beloved daughter of Agnes and Harry Knight, Station Master, Jhansi, G I P Railway, aged 19 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WINSLOE—TELLET—October 17, at Kohat, Captain A R Winsloe, D S O, Royal Engineers, second son of Colonel Winsloe, C B, late 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, of 20 Guilford Terrace, Dover, to Dorothy Grellin, second daughter of Doctor Tellet, of Ramsey, Isle of Man.

DEATHS.

DICKINSON—October 12, at Simtola, near Almora, Francis Bradley Dickinson, Indian Forest Service, Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, U Provinces, in the 53rd year of his age.

PAXTON—October 14, at Simla, Henry Errington Paxton, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue (Retired), aged 67 years, 10 months and 25 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 0-53m., 0-51a. Low water, 6-13m. 6-35a.
Meeting of Improvement Trust, 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p. m.
Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Dance, G. I. P. Railway Byculla Gymkhana, 9 p.m.
Entertainment, Y. M. C. A., in aid of funds of the Athletic Club, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Variety Entertainment by the North Staffordshire Regiment, 9 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A pair of Persian Gazelles (Gazella subgutterosa) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. W. J. Nolan.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Strait Settlements, China, and Japan, per s. s. China, will be closed at the General PostOffice at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

FIRE-WORKS IN THE STREETS—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, thirty Hindus were charged with letting off fire-works in public streets. About half the number of the accused being merely boys they were warned and discharged. The rest were fined from two annas to a rupee.—Gheloo Ladha, a grain merchant, was arrested on a similar charge. While being conveyed to the chowkee, he resisted his arrest and assaulted the police. He was fined Rs. 25.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Jotti Raoji, aged twenty-two, a Hindu labourer employed in the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, at De Lisle Road, got into a boiler on Tuesday, for the purpose of cleaning it. He was dressed in a gunny bag apron and had a light in his hand. After getting into the boiler, he opened the lamp which he had in his hand, intending to raise the wick, when the flame caught the apron and he rushed out of the boiler. This caused the flame to blaze up, and he was enveloped in fire. The flames were put out but not before he was burnt all over his body. He was conveyed in the police stretcher to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the following day.

BAD COMPANY.—At Sewree Cross Road, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Gunpat Ladoomji, a Hindu brickmaker, aged twenty-two years. The evidence showed that the deceased kept bad company for which he was frequently reprimanded by his brother. Despite the repeated admonitions, the deceased persisted in his conduct and on Tuesday last he was again found in the same company. He was severely taken to task and told to go home. That day Gunpat did not return home and the next day his body was found floating in a well off Sewree Road. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE CHARITIES OF SETH DAMODAR TAPIDAS.—The late Mr. Damodar Tapidas Vurajdas by his last will, bequeathed two and a half lakhs of rupees in various charities at Bombay, Surat, Benares, Mathura, &c., of which Rs. 40,000 were set apart for a charitable dispensary in Bombay. This dispensary was opened on Dhunterus day at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, Girgaum, in Seth Gungadas Vijbhukhandas Wadi. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Hurgovindas Moolchand the managing trustee of the property of the late Seth Damodar Tapidas. After the ceremony was over pan-supari and flowers were distributed among the present trustees. Dr. Nagindas Manekial has kindly consented to act as a medical officer in charge of the dispensary without fee.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Stenson charged Chandka Hari, a Hindu, with house breaking with intent to commit theft. The evidence showed that on Wednesday afternoon the accused went up to the fifth floor of a house at Vad Gadi and opened the lock of a room occupied by one Harridas Cooverji. A tenant residing on the fourth floor of the house, on hearing the noise, went up and arrested the accused. The lock of the door and a nail were found near the door. The accused denied the charge, but admitted seven previous convictions, including one for two years and one for one year. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive thirty stripes. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of two years after his release from the jail.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A horse attached to a shigram belonging to Mr. Pragji Surji of Walkeshwar was being driven along Girgaum Back Road, on Wednesday, when the animal took fright at the noise of some crackers, which appeared to have been let off in Khote's Wady and bolted down the road. The coachman was thrown off his seat and the frightened animal in its wild career knocked down and injured three persons, namely, Ruckmee, a Hindu woman, aged forty five; Jaicilal Ottamchand, a Hindu aged twenty-five; and, Govind Urjoon, a Hindu aged twenty-five. All the injured persons were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the woman Ruckmee, who had her skull fractured died the same day; Jaicilal, who had received fracture of the right thigh bone, was detained under treatment; while Govind and the coachman who had sustained slight abrasions about their legs and head were treated and allowed to go home. The occupants of the carriage escaped unhurt. The front wheels of the carriage were completely broken and the animal was injured.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	4	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	9
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	14	8	61
Total plague deaths to date	263,346	215,406	
Same date last year	13	14	89

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The second forecast of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for 1903, in which twenty-one out of 27 districts are dealt with, states:—In the first forecast the sesamum crop was estimated at 199,700 acres, but it was noted that further sowings were in progress. The area is now placed at 238,400 acres. This is an excess of almost 20 per cent. over the figures returned in July last, and 1·5 per cent. over those finally returned last year.

The largest increases are in the Hissar, Gujrat, Sialkot and Mooltan Districts. The estimates are also somewhat higher in Karnal, Kangra, Lahore, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala and Jhang. There is a slight falling off in Mianwali and in the Jhang Colony. Some damage has been done by floods in Jhang and Mooltan, but, otherwise, the prospects of the crop are good.

PUNJAB COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop in the Punjab for 1903 is as under:—The area under cotton, given in the first forecast was 1,068,100 acres, but it is now estimated to be 1,146,700 acres, which is 3·9 per cent. less than the area actually ascertained last year. The reasons for this contraction have already been given in the first forecast. The districts of Karnal, Ambala, Gurdaspur and Muzaffargarh show an increase over the figures returned in the first forecast due to late sowings. The main increase in the Chenab Colony is evidently due to an under-estimate in the first forecast. The district of Jhang on the other hand shows a decrease as compared with the area returned in July last, which is attributed to the young plants having been damaged by heavy floods. As was expected from the nature of the season at the time of the sowing, unirrigated area shows an enormous contraction which, as already explained, chiefly occurs in the Delhi Division. There was good rain in August and September. The crop is generally reported to be promising. The crop has suffered by river floods in parts of Amritsar, Sialkot and Jhang. Some damage has been caused by locusts in parts of Jhelum. On the whole, it is hoped that the yield will be quite satisfactory.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The first forecast of the indigo crop in the Punjab for 1903, in which seven out of 27 districts are dealt with, states:—Under the orders of the Government of India the forecast of the Indigo Crop, which was previously submitted on August the 15th, has been discontinued. The area estimated under indigo is 44,200 acres as against 42,000 acres actually returned last year, or an increase of 5·2 per cent. There is a contraction of area in the Rohtak and Karnal Districts, due to the late arrival of the monsoon. The cultivation of indigo has practically ceased in Gurgaon, as the indigo factories in that district have been closed. In Hissar the crop is only grown for seed. These four districts account for only 2,100 acres between them. The district of Mooltan shows an increase, due to timely and sufficient supply of canal water. The Muzaffargarh figures are normal. The crop is reported in good condition.

PUNJAB SUGARCANE.

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop of the Punjab for 1903, in which fourteen out of 27 districts are dealt with is as follow:—The area now estimated under sugarcane is 320,700 acres as against 303,300 acres in the first forecast, and 309,400 acres finally ascertained last year. The increase on the first forecast is almost entirely in the Chenab Colony, and is due to more careful estimates having been prepared. The monsoon rainfall has been satisfactory throughout, and the crop is reported to be in good condition.

THE BURMA RICE-CROP.

The summary of the rice-crop forecast for the month of September:—The total area under rice in the 14 chief rice-growing districts is estimated at 6,683,937 acres, or a net increase of 165,087 acres over last year's actuals. Large increases of close upon 40,000 acres are reported for Thongwa, and of about 30,000 acres each for Myaungmya and Pegu, while smaller increases of over 10,000 acres occur in Bassien, Henzada, Hanthawaddy, and Toungoo. Floods have destroyed extensive areas in Tharrawaddy, Hanthawaddy, and Wa, and there has been much destruction also in Henzada. Fallow areas are considerable in Bassein, Akyab, Pegu and Myaungmya, in the last-named owing to cattle-disease. Cultivation is well advanced everywhere, rainfall has been throughout favourable, the condition of standing crops is good, and prospects generally are excellent.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Seasonable. Cotton picking partially begun. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Food-grains doing well, Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera.—Cloudy but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls.

Sholapur.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Rabi sowings progressing favorably. All crop doing well.

Hubli.—Bright no sign of rain. Rabi sowing progressing favourably.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Unusually hot. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well. Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen generally everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in many places. The barometer is from about ·05 to ·16 of an inch below normal over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest departures are—Minimum from 5° to 7° in excess at Lahore, Agra, Veraval, Karachi, Ajmer, Jaipur, Ahmedabad and Negapatam and 5° to 9° in defect at Akola, Ahmednagar, Poona, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Bijapur. The maximum varied from 102° at Jacobabad to 83° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 8° at Negapatam to 55° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places to the south of Latitude 20°. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—About an inch and a quarter has fallen at Cochin and light to moderate showers at Mangalore, Calicut, Colombo, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras.

Weather will remain fine generally in the Bombay Presidency.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LARGE swarms of locusts coming from the direction of Kuvadva were seen passing over Rajkot on Tuesday and proceeding in the south-westerly direction according to the current of the wind prevailing at that time.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weary of life. Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies, 1,693 tons, Captain Makepeace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 6th September with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain PJ Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 19th September via coast ports, with a general cargo and coast Mr J E Needham, 9 natives and 130 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 20th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr W Peele, Mr A D Shanks, Mrs Harbourne, Miss Davis and 139 deck.

THE steamer Secunder, 1,073 tons, Captain C W Brebner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 9th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Cassey Mr Carlesi, Mr Gillon, and Sergt Fabre and 34 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Saboo Sidick.

THE City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2579 tons, Captain John Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Glasgow 19th September via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ewart, Rev and Mrs Carpenter and infant, Mrs Carter, Mr and Mrs Walker and infant, Mr Poyage, Mr Roberts, Mrs Gifford, Mr Watson, Mrs Gray, Miss F Painter, Mrs Ward, Mrs and Miss Cockburn Mrs F B Ward, Mr Corre, Mrs Tulloch and child, Mrs Winter, Master Gastrelle, Mrs Howell and infant, and Mr and Mrs Wren. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Investigator		Comdr T H Heming			R I M
Plassy	4111	Houghton	Southampton	24-10	Transport
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Shabnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	1-7	E Tajbhoy
Bancoora	2198	Hill			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Cafiers			Captain
Valetta	2974	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O Co
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Kenwick	Japan		P & O Co
Nereo	2412	Kovoocevic			W & A G & Co
Sirsa	1675	Abbott			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Kendall			M M & Co
Zillah	2412	Rees			T M & Co
Ballaarat	2660	Summers	China		P & O Co
Bulimba	1607	Macgregor	Calcutta, &c.		M M & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			Bombay Co
Warior	1394	Tindale			K Nixon & Co
Warora	1565	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Seddon			M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			Bombay Co
Clan Menzies		Makepeace			F Muir & Co
Secunder	1073	Brebner			Hajee S & Sidick
Nairung	2862	Morgan			T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B	Othello	3327	Johnson	Karachi	24-10	F M & Co
D	Virginia	2790	McDougall	Hamburg	24-10	W&A G&Co
F	Nevasa	1945	Tyrrell	South Africa	2-11	M M & Co
H	Reichstag	1319	Oswald	Zanzibar	28-10	A Strandes
K	Ashruf	1203	Newby	Jeddah	30-10	H C Jooeub
L	Hilarius	1993	Sergent	Repairing		J M & Co
N	Wharfdale	1832	Alexander	Antwerp	2-11	M M & Co
O	Ahmadi	1369	Hansen	Singapore	26-10	B & P S N Co
P	Somali	1223	Bireh	Zanzibar	25-10	A Strandes
Q	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Jeddah	25-10	H C Jooeub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	24-10	Shep'd & Co
Indravati	513	Mahomed	Mangalore	23-10	Do
Ponani	552	Mohomed	Bhownagar	24-10	Do
Courland	760	Esmail	Gulf Ports	22-10	Do

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	City of Vienna s	Campbell	Glasgow, Sept 19
22	Nairung s	Morgan	Calcutta, Sept 19
	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius, Oct 9
	Clan Menzies s	Makepeace	Liverpool, Sept 25
	Dwarka s	Neilson	Karachi, Oct 20
	R I M S Hardinge	Piffard	Calcutta, Oct 25

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kasara s	Hirst	Persian Gulf

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 20.

The Anchor Line s s Olympia left for Bombay this evening.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

The P and O Co's s s Palermo arrived this evening.

ADEN, OCTOBER 22.

The P and O Company's s s Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 17th instant arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day Thursday.

SUEZ, OCT 22.

The P and O Company's Egypt with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left here at 2 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

The N Y K s s Aroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay 21st instant, the same Co's Bombay Maru left Singapore Honkong on 20th instant.

Florio Rubattino Co's s s Capri left Singapore for Bombay yesterday the 22nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer R Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 15th instant, for Genoa, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—56 bales wool and 6 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 80 bales wool Jadhowji Karra; 900 bales wool H A M Oosman; 69 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 57 bales wool R M Kooka; 4000 cwts jowari Sanday and Co; 100 cwts horns and 160 cwts hoofs N M Raisie 4580 cwts oil cake The New Mofussil Co; 32 tons teak woods Ewart Latham and Co; 6000 cwts jowari Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 445 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 500 cwts jowari Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwts cottonseed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Moldavia s—42 bales goat skins W and A Graham and Co; 126 cwts coir matting Fleming Shaw and Co; 140 hogsheads chutney Framji Fowroji; 150 cwts buffalo horns Bundally Esmail; 74 bales cotton Doongersee Nagjee; 19 bales cotton Owen and Okell and Co; 9 bales condiments M Poonjia and Sons; 10 bales hides B E Bayce and Sons; 4 2-4 cwts ivory Nanjeebhoy Meanee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Grantley Hall s—764 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts gingellyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 300 cwts mustardseed A Blascheck and Co; 1999 cwts rapeseed J A Begbie and Co; 3801 cwts rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 200 cwts gum Padumsee Jethabhoy.

Wharfdale s—2900 cwts rapeseed Tata and Co; 320 cwts myrabollams J A Begbie and Co; 110 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 100 bales hemp Tyabji and Co; 80 bales hemp P Khimji; 6810 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Rydall Hall s—5000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 10000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

Asia s—4000 cwts jowari 500 cwts wheat and 2900 cwts mowraseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—914 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 6000 cwts bone meal R Kaderbhy.

FOR GENOA.

Beckenham s—100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 100 tons old iron M Mahomedbhoy and Co; 140 cwts coir iron Societa Coloniale Italiana.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—6010 cwts myrabollams W Kipp, 609 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechur.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 105 cwts myrabollams Societa Coloniale Italiana; 3999 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1000 cwts jowari L Boggiano; 2000 cwts castorseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

China s—1000 cwts wheat D B Lam and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—50 bales twist Yak Shun and Co; 41 cwts byssabole and 14 cwts kismiss Yan Shun and Co; 300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

A VANISHING CULT.

THE WORSHIP OF BRAHMA.

The population of the Indian Olympus is generally estimated at 33,00,000,000 gods and goddesses. Even among deities of this kind changes are taking place such as a millennial census would probably reveal. Already according to a writer in the Leisure Hour, the Head of the whole Pantheon is on his death bed so to speak. Brahma the first person of the Hindu triad, the Creator of the world and Lord of all is now worshipped in only three or four places in the whole of India. One of these places is Khed Brahma in Idar State. It is a small market town, and was till recently the site of an annual fair, which, however, plague has interfered with of late. In the centre stands the ancient temple of Brahma, part of it of great antiquity. But no one takes much interest in it unless some antiquarian from afar and even the worship of the people flows mostly in other channels. It is a rare thing to see a famous and once widespread cult actually in the process of disappearing.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

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CELEBRATED
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MATERIALS:
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In Light Mixtures, Plain & Striped, Medium Weight at Rs. 3 per yard 54" wide,
Do. do. light weight Rs. 2-12 per yard.

In Checks and Dark Mixtures, Plain and Striped, Medium Weight, at Rs. 3-8 per yard, 54" wide.

SHIRTING FLANNELS.
At Rs. 2 & Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.

SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges and all other colours from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.

CURZON COATINGS.
(Fawn checks)
Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.

CHEVIOT TWEEDS
At Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.

GREAT COATINGS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.

SERVANTS CLOTHING MATERIALS
In all colours from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 per yard, 54" wide.

WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL
At Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54" wide.

GREY WORSTED COATINGS
From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
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CYCLE HOSE and
SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
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CHALLENGE
FROM
THE "UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND"
TO MOSES BENJAMIN
of the Pitman School, Bombay.

IN consequence of MOSES BENJAMIN issuing a Circular warning the Public against being "peele(d) like Oranges," and his letter to an up-country paper, I am desirous of having a public contest for speed, legibility and reading when written by six or more of my Pupils, with six weeks' training, as against Moses Benjamin's six or more Pupils SIX MONTHS Pitman teaching, for Rs. 2,000, each party placing Rs. 1,000 in a Bank, and the winning Pupils to receive the full amount, or if it is a personal matter I will meet him for a like amount, for speed, legibility and transcription. I return to Bombay for this object, arriving Thursday, the 22nd inst. and the contest must take place within seven days, owing to my various engagements.

WARWICK PEELE,
Principal.

SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.
BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1903.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY AWARD.

IT is impossible not to sympathise with Canada in her disappointment at the award of the Alaska Boundary Commission, but it is a matter for regret that the colonists should take their defeat so ungracefully. It is the very essence of arbitration that the award of the tribunal shall be loyally accepted. "The heaviest blow ever struck at Imperial ties," a prominent Canadian is said to have declared, commenting on the award. But, we imagine, in his calmer moments the gentleman will relent and wish he had refrained from giving the mob a peg whereon to hang disloyalty. The Commission was presided over by Lord Alverstone, whose legal acumen is not surpassed by any contemporary lawyer, and that he has given the award is sufficient guarantee of its soundness. He has had unparalleled experience in arbitrations of the kind, and the representatives of the States were quite willing to sit under his presidentship, even though it gave him a casting vote. For their Minister or the Cabinet to describe the decision as "the greatest diplomatic success of the United States for a generation" was absurd. It was a success of arbitration, not of diplomacy at all. The difference of opinion between the British and American Governments as to the exact boundary line between Alaska and British territory, so far as the strip of territory running down the coast from Mount St. Elias to the south end of the Prince of Wales island is concerned, was a legacy from the time when Alaska was a Russian possession. The boundary was agreed to, before the purchase of the territory by the United States, in the Russo-British treaty of 1825, which declared that the boundary line was to run at a distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean. Had it not been for the discovery of gold it might never have been thought worth while having the boundary line more clearly defined. But the navigable inlets, the Lynn Canal, the Stickine river, and the Takutat inlet give access to the gold mines, and by these inlets Canada claimed access to the ocean, contending that the intention of the treaty was that the ten-league boundary line should follow the indentations of inlets running up long distances inland. The Lynn canal runs inland for nearly a hundred miles, and at its northern extremity the towns of Dyea and Skagway and Pyramid harbour are situated, affording the best routes to the Klondyke goldfields. Although Canada contended that these places belonged to her, the States had actual possession of them. It is unfortunate that the two countries did not incur the expense of delimiting the boundary years ago. Much subsequent trouble and annoyance would have been saved. The necessity of proper demarcation became urgent a few years ago, and in October, 1899, a provisional arrangement was come to, without prejudice to the claims of either party in the permanent adjustment, by which the divisional line on the West Pass was placed at twenty-two and a quarter miles above Pyramid harbour, which was regarded under the treaty as a tide-water mark, so that Canadians were not allowed to reach any point on the Lynn Canal.

The Attorney-General in his statement of the case for Great Britain and Canada reviewed the progress of events from 1825, the date of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, till 1867, the year of the sale of Russian's rights to the United States. The Tribunal had to "take into consideration any action of the several Governments or their respective representatives, so far as the same tends to show the original and effective understanding of the parties in respect to the limits of their several territorial jurisdictions." Counsel contended that nothing was done during this space of time by anybody who could be termed in any sense a representative of the British Government which could be held now as militating against our claims. He then turned to the years between 1867, in order to examine the various acts of occupation and possession which are alleged by the United States to have a bearing on the question of territorial right. During all the earlier portions of the period these acts were, he said, comparatively slight. And by way of showing of what little serious value anything said by Alaska possessed, he quoted the report Governor Swineford sent in to Congress in 1886, wherein he said: "The Civil Government of Alaska is little if any better than a burlesque both in form and substance." Canada sought to show that the acts of occupation and possession of the strength of which the States claimed the proprietorship of Dyea and Skagway did not take place under such circumstances as to evince acquiescence by Great Britain. The Attorney-General showed the statement that Great Britain and Canada had not advanced claims to any territory lying adjacent to the ocean to be a complete mistake. On the contrary, the whole question of the frontier was continously under discussion from 1872 onwards, and in 1888 the United States had the clearest and most unequivocal evidence that Canada claimed that the inlets belonged to her. The acts which had since taken place at the head of the Lynn Canal had been done in defiance of this claim.

The case for America was based entirely on the terms of the Anglo-Russian Treaty. Russia wanted to maintain an exclusive right to the use of the inlets. England made a claim to frequent these inlets, and Russia told England she would rather make no Treaty at all than concede this. She offered, instead, a reciprocal concession for ten years of access to each other's territory for trade. A concession in perpetuity would, Russia said, destroy her sovereign rights on the coast. The tribunal had to interpret the Treaty afterwards made in such a way as to imply that within two months of making these objections Russia actually waived them all and set her hand to a Treaty which destroyed her sovereign rights which would have been absurd. A study of the negotiations shows that what Russia believed she was reserving to herself was an unbroken lisiere of coast. The tribunal had to inquire into the acts of the representatives of Russia and England, respectively, at that time, as a guide in determining what it was that they understood that they had agreed upon. If it was admitted that Russia had reserved to herself only a "lisiere" which was to be broken by inlets, the heads of which were to become English property how, asked American counsel, could Russia have accomplished her purpose, repeated over and over again, of keeping the Hudson Bay Company at a distance, where it would not interfere with the Russian-America Company? There could be no boundary on such a coast, unless it ran round the heads of the inlets. Reverting to the proposals on the one side and on the other for a variation of the line of demarcation which had been first suggested, American counsel maintained that it was fairly to be inferred from the language used that both sides understood that the "lisiere" was to run round the inlets. If this Treaty meant what Great Britain now said it meant, "then Russia must have performed the most astonishing somersault." Sir George Bagot, in his proposed amendment of the line of demarcation, said counsel, offered her far more than the Treaty, as now interpreted by Great Britain, gave her; yet she refused it, and insisted on something more. That something more was now to be interpreted as something else, if the English contention was admitted. The tribunal could not come to that conclusion. If they were in doubt as to the meaning of the Treaty, the tribunal must go to the circumstances that surrounded the making. Russia uniformly maintained her right to these inlet waters as absolutely essential to her sovereignty and the protection of her trade. It is not easy to see how the Tribunal could come to any other conclusion than that it is reported to have recorded.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH RATES.

THE changes in Inland telegraph rates which are announced to take effect with the beginning of next year are undoubted concessions, and will be generally welcomed. The four anna "deferred" telegram will at once become popular and we anticipate that it will not be long before it has the effect of compelling the Department to reduce the number of classes under which telegrams are now designated. Government have discussed this question of lessening the classification, but apparently because of the difficulty of coping immediately with the amount of work which would be sure to follow, say the institution of a single class of cheap messages, the present system of classification is to be continued for some time longer. The greater traffic which will have to be dealt as a result of the four anna messages will, however, eventually lead to the Telegraph Department having to so increase its staff that the great difficulty about the reduction of classes will no longer exist, and the problem will solve itself naturally. The concessions announced are in some respects an approximation to telegraphic rates in England. Under the new system of charging for deferred messages the Indian public will be able to send a telegram of ten words for four annas, as compared with the English rate of twelve words for six pence. The new Indian rate thus appears to be the cheaper, but as a fact the telegram itself can only consist of four words, six words being allowed free for the address. It is, no doubt, the need for definiteness in Indian addresses that has prevented Government saying at once that a deferred telegram consisting of ten words, including the address, may be sent for four annas. Compared with the existing rate of eight annas for eight words in the body of the message, and an unlimited number of words in the address the public unused to rigid terseness of expression have gained little. On the other hand the Telegraph Department gains a great deal in introducing a system of charge which will have the effect of reducing the length of addresses. That portion of the public which is able to carefully weigh its words will also find an immediate advantage in the message at four annas with the addition of an anna for every other word. These people will no longer consider it necessary to write eight words where less will do, as probably is now the case. And that the four anna message will be an inducement to other classes of the people to use the telegraph more frequently than they now do is beyond question. So far as the concessions on press telegrams are concerned these, while representing a considerable reduction in the charges, are less satisfactory than they might have been made. It is noted that "ordinary" and "deferred" press messages are to be treated as "urgent' and "ordinary," but there seems to be no real reason why these messages should not be classed in a single category and despatched according to priority of receipt. At any rate, it should be possible to deal with press telegrams handed in after five or six o'clock in the evening, when the rush of general traffic is over, as messages of a single class to be paid for at a uniform rate. Until a uniform system in regard to these telegrams be adopted there is bound to be dissatisfaction and complaint in consequence of delay in delivery. Newspapers in India are not yet to be placed on an equality in respect of telegraph concessions with those at Home even in the matter of rates. The eight anna telegram of 48 words would seem to be equal to the day rate of one shilling for 72 words in Great Britain, but the 96 words for a rupee compare less favourably with the night rate of 100 words for a shilling at Home. The new rates are an improvement on those at present in existence, but until the system of classification is abolished the concessions cannot be regarded as a fair approach to British rates. After making due allowance for the greater distances over which traffic is worked in this country it would seem that it ought to be possible to let the proposed new deferred tariff stand as the sole rate for news messages without in any way entailing undue delay in their despatch and delivery.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE health of the city remains fairly satisfactory. A rather sharp increase occurred last week in the aggregate mortality, but after a comparison with the figures of previous years those of the past week are still very low indeed. There were 536 deaths last week as against 504 in the previous seven days, but last year in the corresponding week 705 deaths occurred, and the average taken over the past five years is 788. The mortality rate per thousand, per annum which stands at 35·91 is, therefore, remarkably low even yet. The increase mainly occurred in respect of diseases of the respiratory organs, a fact which is directly traceable to the many subtle atmospheric variations which have been recently noticed. The city has immense cause for self congratulation in view of the continued subsidence of the plague epidemic. Whereas 65 deaths were recorded the previous week the present figures show that only 60 have occurred during the past seven days. This figure shows up remarkably well against those recorded in the corresponding periods of the last five years. Last year after a short period during which the disease seemed almost to die out, the epidemic began to assume its usual virulence, and there were 134 deaths during the period corresponding with the last seven days. The average for the past five years is also no less than 131. The B Ward is still the centre of the greatest virulence. Mandvi claimed nine deaths; this being the first occasion upon which the mortality from plague in that unfortunate district has fallen below ten for a considerable period. Twenty-six deaths occurred in the B Ward. In that area the population is considerably less than in the C. Ward where 17 deaths occurred, and these two wards together registered practically seventy-five per cent. of the plague mortality of the city last week. Byculla was entirely free, a fact which is somewhat strange, considering that two deaths occurred in Middle Colaba, a presumably healthier district. There were only 36 deaths from fever, and deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery were not unusually high. The most unsatisfactory figure of the week was that relating to diseases of the lungs, and it was that indeed which occasioned the increase in the aggregate mortality. Amongst the Europeans two deaths and four births were registered. The birth rate for the whole city is on the increase.

BOMBAY CROP PROSPECTS.

THE reports from the Bombay districts in respect of the prospects of the growing crops are still very satisfactory, although insects and rats are still creating serious depredations in Sind and in a few other parts of the Presidency. The damage, which Sind agriculturists have complained of for some time, does not appear to have been quite so extensive, however, during the past seven days. The standing crops have been injured in two talukas of Karachi by rats, in Sukkur the jowari and bajri crops have been slightly damaged in some places by locusts, insects of various kinds are troubling the cultivators of Larkhana and Hyderabad, and locusts again have been despoiling the crops in the Upper Sind Frontier district and Thar and Parkar. Sind agriculturists are generally engaged upon the harvesting of jowari, bajri, and rice, and in preparing the lands for rabi cultivation. Sowing has commenced in Larkhana. The rain has ceased in Gujarat, and the supply of the season has been sufficient for all crops except in Ahmedabad, where the rice crop has not been sufficiently watered, in Sanand, and in Viramgam, where all the crops are suffering. Reports of damage to the crops by locusts come from Ahmedabad and Kaira. Otherwise the progress of agricultural operations is good and without unsatisfactory features. Preparations are going on for the sowing of the rabi crop and the reports show that there is an abundance of fodder, and that the agricultural stock is in excellent condition. In the Konkan more rain has fallen and the supply of moisture is now adequate except in two talukas of Khandesh. The harvesting of the early crops is still in progress. In Ratnagiri it has been somewhat retarded by the prolonged rainfall. The rice crops has been slightly damaged by insects in Nasik, and locusts are giving trouble in Thana and Khandesh. In the latter district cotton is ready for picking in parts of the central talukas and elsewhere it is doing well. In the Deccan the excellent forecasts which have been made in the past two or three weeks are being well borne out. The bajri, pulse, cotton, groundnut and sesamum crops are all in excellent condition and the minor crops are everywhere flourishing. The prices of food grains appear to be stationary throughout the Presidency.

IT is understood that of the measures to be introduced at to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Council the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill is to encourage the formation of agricultural banks by giving such institutions powers to collect moneys due to them in repayment of loans by summary process, claims on this account to take precedence of all other debts, land revenue demand alone excepted. The Bill also gives Agricultural Banking Corporations which must be composed in each case of residents in a single locality powers to sue as corporation without having to go through costly and complicated preliminaries required under the Indian Companies Act. For example the registration will be in the district of location instead of in Calcutta. The Local Authorities Bill is merely to extend the powers already possessed by local bodies to admit of their borrowing funds for consolidation purposes in paying off the existing loans, thereby reducing the number of small isolated debt, each incurred for some special purpose, and introducing more business-like system. The Ancient Monuments Bill is to empower the local Governments to acquire by purchase buildings of historic interest, owners, however, being given the option, first of keeping them up themselves. It is also to empower the acquisition by Government of works of art which it is desirable to keep in this country.

THE Viceroy will, as usual, hold two Levees in Calcutta during the ensuing cold weather, the first on the 21st December, and the second on the 4th January. Lady Curzon will hold a Drawing Room on the 30th December. A State Dinner will be given by the Viceroy on New Year's Day, and a State Ball will be held at Government House on the 8th January.

COLONEL WILSON, R. E., Director-General of Railway Traffic, leaves Simla on a short tour on the 15th November and arrives at Calcutta on the 3rd December.

FRANCE'S NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

"Je suis de ceux qui . . . considerent que le rapprochement franco anglais est l'un des facteurs essentiels de la pleine efficacite de l'alliance franco-russe."—M. Etienne in the "Figaro," September 10.

THE recent remarkable articles of M. Etienne in the "Figaro" serve to emphasise the change that has taken place in French policy abroad. Never was there a clearer exposition of international politics. It is diplomacy in shirtsleeves with a vengeance. The true significance of the articles lies in the fact that M. Etienne is the predestined successor of M. Delcasse at the Foreign Office. He already enjoys considerable influence as the President of the Colonial party—a Parliamentary group strong enough to force the hand of M. Delcasse in the matter of the Siamese treaty. Indeed, M. Etienne's influence on foreign or, more especially, colonial affairs is almost as powerful and direct as was Mr. Chamberlain's the day before yesterday. French Ministers are not hedged about with protections from direct criticisms as they are in England. They have to come down in the arena to defend their policy. The Press acts swiftly upon them. And even M. Delcasse, fortified behind the "Bloc," dare not disregard the attack of M. Etienne on his Siamese policy.

But M. Etienne does not limit himself to criticism, writes a Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." So far, in his organising sense, in his desire to learn at first hand—for M. Etienne has studied British colonial methods in Downing Street, the President of the Colonial party resembles the Hector of Birmingham. But the comparison ends here. M. Etienne is thoroughly Continental. He knows the chess-board of European politics like his own pocket. Even the sincerest admirers of Mr. Chamberlain could not say that much of him. Nevertheless, it is certain that if (as a distinguished journalist remarked to me) Mr. Chamberlain's attention had been directed to foreign politics, instead of to colonial affairs, he would have made a Foreign Secretary of exceptional competence, unequalled since Lord Palmerston.

But to return to M. Etienne. With the true instinct of a diplomat, he notes the profound changes that the new and friendly feeling with Greater Britain has imported into the foreign relations of the Republic. "I am among those," he says, in the memorable phrase that I quote at the head of this article, "who consider that the Anglo-French "rapprochement" is one of the essential factors in the full efficiency of the Franco-Russian Alliance." It is clear enough what his meaning is. England is necessary for the safety and individuality of France. Russia is an uncomfortable and perhaps dangerous bed-fellow. It gives a sense of security, therefore, when John Bull is sleeping next door. Frankly, the Dual Alliance has its drawbacks, which the quick-witted French people have not been long in discovering. It is curious and instructive to note how the nation has been deceived in its hopes. When the Alliance first came about it was hailed with great joy by two classes in the country. The one was the Nationalists, who saw in the chance of bringing Louis Napoleon to the throne But, so far from that the Republic is stronger than ever—strong enough, indeed, to root out the religious societies and drive them over the frontier. The other party was the party of "La Revanche," whose object is to regain the lost provinces. But for them, too, there has been nothing but disillusionment. Russia has shown no disposition to follow France into a war with anybody, much less her powerful German neighbour. Indeed, she frequently adopts a critical attitude towards her ally's foreign policy. When French ships went to Mitylene the Russian official press was not at all pleased.

And one cannot reckon, without the Socialists in the France of to-day, Jean Jaures is "a terror for his size" to use a Kiplingesque expression. The "Pettie Republique" is the candid friend of the Government and the open enemy of the Grand Alliance. It cannot stomach Kishineff and Finland, and the wholesale murders in the Chinese expedition. Furthermore, French democracy is frankly in sympathy with Russian public opinion (what there is of it) that rebels at autocracy. Thus the rulers of the Republic do not insist on the friendship with Russia in those public assemblies that begin with the "Carmagnole." If they did the Socialist "gods" would assuredly speak.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

But there is another side to the pact that has equally resulted in deception, and that is the financial one. Guided by his patriotic sentiment rather than by his head, perhaps, the French investor has poured his savings into the lap of the Russian. Milliards of francs have gone that way. It is certain that if the Empire went to war it would be with French money. And the Republic would not even have the satisfaction of knowing that it was with French guns and ammunition that she was fighting. The Russian artillery has been bought from Germany! That is not quite how France would pursue the war of revenge.

So the "entente cordiale" with Great Britain has come to stay as a political necessity. One need not insist on the economic side, because that has been a common enough theme on both sides of the Channel these past few months. We all know the disaster that would follow to French industry if, by any fiscal departure, England should close her doors to the foreigner. It is, however, from the broader platform of international affairs that I would treat France's dependence upon Great Britain. It is certain that the present difficulties in which the Balfour Cabinet find themselves are regarded with dismay by the best representatives of public opinion here England is no longer free to play the strong part in the Near East—no longer able to accompany France and Italy in rigorous action upon Yildiz Kiosk And France fears herself at the mercy of her cynical ally who regards the present insurrection merely as the playing of her own game. If the Ottoman Empire is weakened by it all, and the eventual occupation by Russia of Constantinople brought nearer, so much the better for Muscovite policy. Why should she interfere? But chivalrous France has to reckon with an alert and sympathetic public opinion which is shocked by the callousnes of the Powers. Thus, as M. Etienne insists, an understanding with England is a necessity for the independence of France. It is the story of Austria and Germany over again.

Another fact of capital importance emerges from these articles which indicate the new diplomacy of France. It is this: The policy of 'la Revanche' is still the policy of France. M. Etienne quotes Gambetta's words, "Pensons-y-toujours; n'en parlons jamais" That is significant enough. The president of the Colonial party certainly does not lack frankness in his treatment of the situation as affecting his own country. Occasionally he may show a certain want of experience, but, for the most part, what he had to say needed to be said with the directness and force of character that belong to him. It clears the political atmosphere like a thunder shower.

One can imagine the feelings of the Kaiser when attentive secretaries laid the cuttings of the "Figaro" before him. It must be supposed that his permission to M. Etienne to visit Kiel came before his visitor's excursion into journalism And St. Petersburg can be no better pleased. To both the Powers an Anglo-French "intente" is gall and wormwood. Is it not possible to trace a little Russian intrigue in the recent announcement that France was contemplating an expedition into Morocco? Is it not a capital way of making mischief between London and Paris? But, happily, it has not succeeded.

THE construction of the Panama-America railway connecting New York and Buenos Ayres is about to be commenced, The Company, formed with a capital of £1,250,000 has accepted a survey which will take the line from Port-Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, across Manitoba and British Columbia. It will then traverse the United States from Southern Dakota to Galveston in Texas. After crossing Mexico, Central America, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and sending branches to Valparaiso and Rio de Janeiro, the line will cross the Argentine Republic and reach its terminus at Buenos Ayres.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

AMERICA AND THE OPENING OF PORTS.

LONDON, October 21.

Reuter, wiring from Tokio, says that Russian military activity on the Korean frontier continues unabated.

The important journals take a gloomy view of the situation, and are inclining to believe that Russia does not intend to fulfil her repeated promises in which case it will be incumbent on Japan to take decisive steps for the sake of her very existence.

It is stated at Washington that Secretary Hay has enquired of St. Petersburg the attitude of Russia, regarding the opening of Mukden and Antung under the Treaty between China and America.

Admiral Alexeieff's organ the "Novji Krai" is vigorously opposing the opening.

The Japanese railway and steamship companies have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for emergencies.

General Laneviteh, Commander of the 1st Siberian Army Corps, has been appointed to the command of the troops in the Amur district.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned in consequence of the Premier's resignation on the ground of ill health.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TASK.

DETERMINATION TO GO ON.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Tynemouth, said he did not believe a general election was impending, and in the meantime he was going to work, and if he failed the first time he would go on again until convinced that the Colonies would reject his scheme or the British people were unable to understand its magnitude.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AT BROMSGROVE.

A MIXED RECEPTION.

THE DECLINE OF BRITISH TRADE.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, addressing his constituents at Bromsgrove, had a mixed reception.

He denied that the falling off in trade was due to the idleness and ignorance of workmen.

The manufacturers of England were, he said, suffering because we had given all we had to offer without asking anything in return.

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

SPEECH BY MR. BRODRICK.

AN ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at a dinner of the Army Medical Corps at the Hotel Metropole, said he hoped there would come into existence a medical reserve versed in medical requirements which would be fit to supplement in war time the officers serving in the Army Medical Corps.

THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR QUESTION.

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE.

LONDON, October 22.

The "Standard" correspondent at Johannesberg says there is little likelihood of an actual improvement in the affairs of the Transvaal before the end of January.

It is certain that the Chinese required will be obtained, but delay is likely to be prolonged.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, the undermentioned Nursing Sisters will, on arrival from England, proceed to the stations stated against their names, travelling at the public expense:—C. E. Pocock and E. G. Eastmead to Belgaum.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, the undermentioned Officers will, on arrival from England, proceed to the stations stated against their names, travelling at the public expense:—Major W. T. Mould, R.A.M.C., and Lieutenant H. G. Pinches, R.A.M.C., to Lucknow.

The War Office has asked for a Veterinary Officer for Nigeria, and the Government of India have offered the services of Veterinary-Lieutenant Portecus, provided he is replaced in India at once.

The Government have communicated with regret their inability to sanction the proposals placed before them for the improvement of the Institute for warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Supply and Transport Corps at Rangoon, as Institutes for departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers are not provided at the cost of the State.

A Canton letter reports the recent decapitation, at the orders of the Viceroy, of Chen Ching-hua, the District Magistrate of Kueihsien, Kuangsi Province. It appeared that this Magistrate had only been in the Province about a year and a half, but within that time his innate cruelty and bloodthirstiness caused him to put to death, on various pretexts, no less than 3,000 persons of which number a little over one-half are said to have been rowdies and bandits. He was intensely hated and feared by all the inhabitants for his ruthless and sanguinary cruelty in dealing with citizens, who were brought before his tribunal. He treated all cases as those of rowdyism, and for this he invariably ordered the accused to be beaten to death, either with iron hammers or clubs or thick leather straps. He seldom beheaded his victim.

THE VICEROY'S PERSIAN GULF TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 22.

His Majesty's Government have ordered H. M. S. Argonaut, a first class cruiser of 11,000 tons, which is on its way home from the China station to meet the Viceroy at Karachi in November and to join his naval escort to the Persian Gulf. This accordingly will consist of five men-of-war who will accompany the R. I. M. S. Hardinge.

The Viceroy will also have at his disposal the dispatch boat Lawrence which is always kept in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Telegraph Department steamer Patrick Stewart.

PRIVATE EMERSON'S REPATRIATION.

ORDER BY THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MADRAS, October 22.

The following order has been issued by the Madras Government in connection with ex-private Emerson's repatriation to England:—The Commissioner of Police will be directed to inform Emerson that he will be given free passage to England by the troopship due to sail from Bombay on the 24th October. The Commissioner will provide Emerson with a second class ticket from Madras to Bombay, and will give him fifty rupees for incidental expenses. Emerson should be told to report himself on the trooper in Bombay if he requires. The Commissioner should arrange with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to give him any assistance he may require there. Emerson should be told he will receive on arrival in England a sum of £30 to start him again in life.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT AGRA.

BOMBAY MAN KILLED.

AGRA, October 22.

Mr. H J. Hart, said to be a photographer of Bombay, has been killed by a shooting accident at Agra.

Mr. Hart and two friends went out shooting, and all went well until a start was made homewards. Then Mr. Hart began to practice with a revolver, and shortly afterwards a groan was heard, and he fell mortally wounded, shot through the abdomen. How the accident occurred is not quite clear. One of his friends rushed off for medical assistance, but before this arrival Mr. Hart expired. His body was brought to Laurie's Hotel, where deceased was staying. Mr W B. Cotton, Joint Magistrate, held an inquest. The verdict was "Death from Misadventure."

Deceased was buried this morning, all the residents of the hotel being present at the funeral.

DEWALI DARBAR AT BARODA.

HONOUR TO DASTUR DARABJI MAHIARJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

NAVSARI, October 22.

At the Baroda Dewali Durbar yesterday the Maharaja presented Dasturji Darabji Mahiarji with a chatri and masal and an asami. Congratulatory telegrams and letters poured in from all quarters. The local paper issued a supplement, announcing the glad tidings. The recipient was the first Parsi on whom this honour was conferred.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, Captain A. I. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 15th instant. She brought the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, consisting of 21 officers, 1 lady, and 1 child, 3 warrant officers, 3 women, and 1 child, 933 non-commissioned officers and men, 11 women, and 13 children, 65 followers, 3 horses, and 11 ponies. The troops will be landed to-day at the Sassoon Dock and despatched to Poona in three special troop trains.

The 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders was raised in Scotland in 1800 by the Duchess of Sutherland. The regiment arrived in India on the 25th December, 1891, and landed at Karachi, and proceeded to Umballa and Dagshai, where it was stationed for two years. Thence it went to Mian Mir and Dalhousie in February 1894. The Battalion then went to Nowshera in December 1895. In June 1897 the regiment was ordered on Field Service and proceeded to Tochi Valley, where it remained till 30th June 1891. Thence they returned to Bareilly. After doing the station duty for four years at the above place the regiment moved to Calcutta in January, 1902. The regiment is on its way to Poona, and will take the place of the Oxford Light Infantry. The following are the names of the officers:—

2nd Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders

Lieut-Col S Paterson
Major A E J Cavendish (C M G)
Major A F Mackenzie (M V O)
Capt P D McCandlish
Capt H H G Hyslop
Capt A Elphinston
Lieut and Mrs J B Gillatt and child
Lieut D C Herbert
Lieut G A Aker's-Douglas
Lieut Hon R Bruce
2nd Lieut A E Kennedy
2nd Lieut W J Cunninghame
2nd Lieut R D Fallonar-Stewart
2nd Lieut L St C Cheape
2nd Lieut R G Maclaine
Lieut and Adjt J Kennedy
Capt Ronayne (R A M C)
2nd Lieut D R H Jackson
2nd Lieut L G Dudley
2nd Lieut G R Henderson
2nd Lieut H St G J Pulford

Signor Marconi is expected at Port Said shortly to superintend the establishment of a station for wireless telegraphy.

The latest mountain to be threatened with a railway to the top is Popocatepetl, and the railway is to be supplemented with a lift descending into the crater. Both ascent and descent were first accomplished, long before railways were invented, by one Don Montano, an officer in the invading army of Cortez. His purpose was to get sulphur for the manufacture of gunpowder. The real value of the crater as an inexhaustible sulphur-mine was, however, first conjectured by Von Humboldt. A General Ochoa, to whom he communicated his belief, obtained a concession to work the mine, and extracted the sulphur at the rate of one hundred tons a year. The fresh deposits are said to accumulate at the rate of a ton a day.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH AT KOLHAPUR.

A Kolhapur Correspondent writes:—It is usual for a Governor to visit this historical and important city. H. E. Lord Northcote intended to come here in August last; but as promotion to the Australian Viceroyalty necessitated his early departure to England, he had to give up the trip. Sir James Monteath, however, kept the promise of his predecessor, and arrived here on the morning of the 19th. The Railway Station was very tastefully decorated with flags and bunting of various colours, and everything presented a gay appearance.

His Excellency was received at the station by H. H. the Maharaja and the Political Agent. A detachment of the Kolhapur Infantry presented arms and a salute of seventeen guns was fired. The Chiefs of Mudhol and Sangli, the Feudatory Jahagirdars of Kolhapur and principal officers were presented to his Excellency who then left the Station with his Highness and the Political Agent for the Residency. The road too was decorated with flags and banners, and a number of triumphal arches were erected at prominent places.

At 12 noon H. H. the Maharaja, accompanied by his feudatories and officers, paid a visit to his Excellency at the Residency. A guard of honour from the Kolhapur Infantry presented arms to his Highness, who received the usual salute of ninteen guns on his arrival and departure from the Residency. His Excellency the Governor returned the visit at 3-30 p.m. A Durbar was held in the New Palace for that purpose at which the Chiefs of Mudhol and Sangli, all the Feudatories and Jahagirdars, Officers, Sardars and Mankaris of Kolhapur, and members of the English and American Missions were present. The usual salute was fired on the arrival and the departure of the Governor and at both the Darbars attar, flowers and pan were distributed.

His Excellency then drove through the town and visited the Albert Edward Hospital, the Townhall, the old Palace and the Temple of Ambabai.

At 8 p m. there was a State dinner, to which his Excellency's party and ladies and gentlemen (European and American) were invited. The principal Officers, Sardars and Mankaris and other native gentlemen of the town were invited to the evening party held at 9-30 p.m. The Residency and the premises were lit up by electricity, arches of oil butties lined the road on either side and Chinese lanterns were hung picturesquely in the garden. Refreshments for natives were arranged in a tent and the Kolhapur Infantry band discoursed select music. His Highness arrived at the Residency at 9-15. At the banquet he proposed the health of their Most Gracious Majesties, and the Political Agent on behalf of his Highness proposed that of his Excellency, who made a suitable reply and proposed his Highness' health Subsequently the Political Agent presented the guests to his Excellency. The party broke up at about 11 p m.

On Tuesday morning the Governor visited the Cattle Farm, the Paddock (Horsebreeding Establishment) and the Jayasingrao Ghatge Technical School. But the most important function of the day was the prize-distribution at the Rajaram College. Sir J. Monteath arrived at the College a few minutes after nine and was enthusiastically received and cheered by all.

Mr. Lucy, the Principal, read an interesting report regarding the progress of the Institution in its various branches. From the report it appears that the success of the students at the different University examinations is satisfactory, and drawing and physical education are well cared for. He made a fitting allusion to the Victoria Maratha Students' Institution and the Brahman Boarding House which serve the purpose of auxiliaries to the College and High School. In conclusion he suggested that the Sardars' Class should be reinstated and the College be made a full time one. The boys then went through English and Marathi recitations, and their elocution reflected credit both on them and their teachers.

H. E. Sir James Monteath then in an interesting speech expressed his pleasure at the progress which the institution had made, and at the keen interest taken by his Highness in the cause of education. With reference to the suggestion of Mr. Lucy to make the Rajaram College a full time one, his Excellency said that he entertained the same opinion, and he was sure that the Southern Maratha Chiefs would not fail to co-operate in a project which was so very beneficial to their subjects. He further remarked that the necessity of such a college in this part of the Presidency was keenly felt, and Kolhapur, on account of its climate and easy accessibility, was well suited for it; and that the Bombay Government would favourably consider a proposal of such a nature. His Excellency then distributed the prizes, and the proceedings terminated with the customary distribution of attar, flowers and pan.

His Excellency left for Satara by the 6 p.m. train and the departure was attended with the same honours as were done him on his arrival.

Everything passed off very successfully. Col. and Mrs. Ferris were ideal hosts. No showers marred the festivities, the weather being admirable.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE BHAGWANDAS JAITHABHAI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE KAHIMULL SAMBHARIMULL.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, and said that his client was in jail where he had been served with the affidavits of the opposing creditor only that morning.

Mr. Robertson, for a creditor, opposed the application, and said that if the insolvent was granted even a short interim order he would leave the jurisdiction of the court. The matter was fully argued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, who ordered that the insolvent be sent to jail unless he paid Rs. 2,000 into court.

Mr. Mankar said that his client was not going to leave the jurisdiction of the Court and was prepared to give security for his attendance.

His lordship granted an interim order till the next court day on the insolvent undertaking to furnish security for Rs. 3.000.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPEN.

On the application of Mr. Robertson, the insolvent was granted his personal discharge.

RE DINSHAH MANEKJEE.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, to serve notices, and for an extension of the interim order for one month. His lordship granted the application.

RE VASSANJI LADHA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODERDAS.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that the matter had gone into the list of opposed cases, and the case would be heard in December next. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Pallanji Pestonji Ranteria; Gainoo Bhikoo; James Redmond; Mahomed Noormahomed Kotsawalla; Dwarka Raichand; Bridget Murphy; Jessa Parshotam; Lukmanji Mahamedali Dawoody; Amritlal Khushaldas Mehta and another; and andHunmantrao Gulabchand and another.

October 1st was the tenth anniversary of the death of Professor Jowett, the Master of Balliol. It was one of Jowett's avowed ambitions that Balliol men should rule the Empire, and certainly in recent years men from that college have had a considerable share in the government of Britain and her dependencies.

It is officially announced, (according to a Central News despatch from St. Petersburg,) that a premium will be allowed the exporters of certain classes of Russian goods to Afghanistan. The premium will be equivalent to the amount of the Customs and transit duties levied on the goods in Persia and at Herat. The articles in respect of which the bounty can be claimed are wine, beer, spirits, alcohol, pressed yeast, tobacco, sugar, and matches.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The services of Mr. C. C. Watson, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effected from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Assistan Commissioner in Merwara.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to duty within the period of their leave:—Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Third Grade Superintendent of Police, and Mr. R. R. Boyd, Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. E. Priestley acts as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, retiring, pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Kaira.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Divisional Forests Officer, Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

Commander R. W. W. Gordon, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from 13th October.

Mr R. L. Campbell, Temporary Engineer under Covenant, who has been posted to this Presidency by the Government of India, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. W. H. White, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice the Honourable Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C.E., retiring with effect from 13th November.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst., C.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, substantive pro tem., is appointed Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. White.

On return from leave, Mr. C. N. Clifton, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, substantive pro tem, is posted to the Central Division, vice Mr Dunn.

Mr. J. K. Williams, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from leave, appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, as a temporary measure.

The designation of Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, Assoc.M.Inst., C.E., J.P., Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, will, for the future, be Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation.

Mr. C B. Pooley is appointed to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bombay.

THE ANCIENT RELIGION OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a recent issue of the "Bombay Gazette," you published the proceedings of a meeting held at Bombay, on the last Dasera-day, under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, where a lecture written by Professor Ramkrishna Rajaram Bhagvat, on the Ancient Religion of India, was read, in the absence of Professor Bhagvat, owing to illness. The lecturer "frankly wrote that in the pure Ancient Religious Literature many things have been from time to time smuggled by people to serve their purpose, specially as regards the caste system and the widow-marriage question. He said that in ancient works on the subject there is no trace of the obnoxious caste distinction and prohibition against widow-marriage." With due deference to the learning and researches of Professor Bhagvat, I beg to state that the so-called smuggled texts have merely recorded the actual results of the process of evolution which brought into existence the caste system of India. Mr. R. C. Dutt gives, in forcible language, a full description of the manner in which the various castes came into existence (vide his Epochs of Indian History, pages 48-57). It is of no use to quarrel with these smuggled texts, when the object is to eradicate the evils resulting from the caste system. The only efficacious remedy is to make serious efforts to educate public opinion and bring about the desired reforms. As regards the question of widow-marriage it is hardly correct to say that any texts have been smuggled into ancient works. Mr. R. C. Dutt says, at page 23, that widows could remarry after the deaths of their husbands. He says, at page 61, that the marriage of widows, which is now prohibited among the Hindus, was allowed in ancient times, and the rites which a widow had to perform before she entered into the married state are distinctly laid down. At page 88 he says that if a man died without having an heir either born or adopted the widow was allowed to raise issue to the deceased husband. At page 89 he says that a woman was allowed to marry again if her husband was insane or impotent, or had lost his caste, or when he was dead. On the other hand, texts are found in ancient works, which prohibit the remarriage of widows. But they cannot be said to have been "smuggled" simply because they record the opinions of writers who represent the other side. As the raising of an issue to the deceased husband's widow was distinctly permitted, it was not found necessary to resort to the practice of actual remarriage. This act of raising an issue is in ancient works called "Niyoga." In later times "Niyoga" went out of practice. In its absence it has become absolutely necessary to allow the remarriage of Hindu widows, sanctioned by some of the ancient writers, with a view to mitigate the insupportable sufferings of Hindu widows.

Sir Bhalchandra, the president, delivered a sensible speech. But he made a very impotent defence of the Hindu castes. On the question of the remarriages of Hindu widows, he said that a few weeks ago a touching letter on the subject of widow marriage in respect of girls who had become widows before the age of puberty, was written by some correspondent, to the "Kesary" newspaper and elicited from Mr. Tilak an article favourable to the question of widow marriage in its restricted sense. I feel bound to tell that Mr. Tilak's note contains fallacious and mischievous statements. Mr. Tilak's principal statements are to the following effect:—First that the marriage of Hindu widows is not authorised by Hindu Shastras; second that a remarried Brahmin couple must submit to an inferior status in the Brahmin caste owing to the unauthorised remarriage; third that remarried Brahmin couples should not find fault with the Brahmin community for assigning such an infe for status in the Brahmin caste; and, fourthly, that among the Hindu castes in which remarriages take place such remarriages are considered derogatory. On each of these statements I submit very brief remarks. First, it is only necessary to refer the reader to read the opinion of Mr Dutt, given in para 4 of this letter and his history itself. Second, as some of the ancient works contain texts sanctioning the remarriage of Hindu widow there is no justification for assigning an inferior status to a remarried Brahmin couple in the Brahmin caste; third, the remarks on the first and second statements render it superfluous to say anything against this; fourth it is true that among Hindu castes in which remarriages do take place such marriages are considered derogatory. But it has to be clearly borne in mind that this derogation involves no inferiority of status in the caste. It only extends to disallowing the remarried widows in taking a prominent part in certain auspicious ceremonies. In the concluding portion of his speech Sir Bhalchandra made a feeling appeal to the audience urging the necessity of taking steps to alleviate the sufferings of Hindu child widows. But the worthy knight should consider that such appeals may be made till Doom's Day and nothing may be done. If he is sincere in the cause he should prominently begin to move the question under notice in the forthcoming National Social Conference, and see that something is really done without further delay.—Yours, etc.,

MODERATION.

October 22.

The usual triennial programme of railway construction, wherein the Government of India bring together all the railway projects that may be considered within the range of practical finance, is now being prepared, but its announcement when completed will doubtless be held up until the Public Works Member comes to make his supplementary statement in the Budget next March.

A circular which has been issued to the shareholders of the Consolidated Kent Collieries Corporation, by the secretary, says: "We have now pierced the first coal seam, from which we have obtained coal samples of excellent quality. These are being submitted for analysis, the result of which will shortly be published, together with the report of Professor Ethridge, F.R.S., who examined the coal as brought to the surface. Meantime, we may state that the indications are highly satisfactory."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall. In the absence of the President Mr. James MacDonald was voted to the chair.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad moved that a letter from Dr. Cawasji Hormusji resigning his seat as a trustee on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be recorded, and that Sir Bhalchundra Krishna be appointed a member of the Board of that Institute vice Dr. Cawasji Homusji resigned.

The Hon. Mr Vithaldas Damoder moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be postponed pending the receipt of the report of the Committee now considering the question.

After some discussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost and the original proposition was carried.

LIERNUR SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE.

The Corporation considered the report of their Committee on the introduction of the Liernur system drainage in a small section of the city. The Committee in their report stated that they have requested the Commissioner to ask Mr. James, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, who is now in England on leave, to put himself in communication with Messrs. Liernur and Co., and explain to them the system of the removal of night-soil prevailing in Bombay, and ascertain whether, in their opinion, the Liernur system, or any modification of it, would be suitable for any locality in Bombay, the Committee being of opinion that Mr. James, after learning Messrs. Liernur and Co.'s views and seeing their system at work would be in a position to advise the Corporation on the matter. The Committee think that Mr. James's personal expenses in making enquiries as to the Liernur system should be paid but not any fees to Messrs. Liernur and Co. or any one else; and the Commissioner, concurring with the Committee, has suggested that Mr. James's personal expenses up to a limit of Rs. 500 may be met by an advance from surplus loan and other balances, subject to the amount being subsequently adjusted against such grant as may be sanctioned by the Corporation for the introduction of the Liernur system into Bombay if it is found suitable. The Committee accordingly approached the Standing Committee, requesting them to recommend the Corporation to sanction the necessary grant, but have been informed that previous approval of the Corporation to the expenditure is necessary before they can recommend a grant.—The Committee therefore beg to request the Corporation to give their approval to the proposed expenditure.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved that the report be approved and adopted, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Standing Committee with an intimation that the Corporation, on the recommendation of that body, will be prepared to sanction a grant of Rs. 500 for the payment of the personal expenses to Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Executive Engineer, now on leave in England, for making inquries about Liernur system of drainage.

The resolution was adopted,

"UNRULY" MEMBERS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved that a committee (named) be appointed to frame additional rule or rules for the conduct of business of the Corporation, authorising the President to deal effectively with unruly members and report the same to the Corporation as early as possible. He said recently the rulings of the President had been challenged by the aggrieved members who considered themselves in the right and the President in the wrong. There was hardly any provision in the Act for meeting out justice to an unruly member though there was some provision for an unruly meeting.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said he was really ashamed of the proposition, for, the thought, the use of the word "unruly" was not in keeping with the dignity of the Corporation,

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil considered the wording of the resolution highly objectionable. He said the expression "unruly" should be withdrawn. He did not think it right to place the members to the mercy of the President whose rulings might be wrong. On the contrary, there should be some rules for the protection of the independent members.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said the resolution had been brought forward to defend the dignity of the Corporation against some members whose disobeyed the rulings of the President.

After some further discussion, Mr. Jafferbhoy amended the proposition by substituting the words "members disobeying the rulings of the Chair" for "unruly members." The proposition so amended, was put to the vote and carried.

CYCLE TAX.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved that the President be requested to address Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to exempt all bicycles and tricycles from the tax on vehicles leviable under section 180 of the Municipal Act.—He said he did not know in what way the Corporation would receive his proposition, but the members would remember that when the Municipal Act was passed the idea of taxing bicycles and tricycles never entered the mind of the legislators. It was after the decision of the High Court in the test case that the Corporation had been forced to levy the vehicular charge on cycles. Moreover he considered the tax of Rs. 8 per annum on a cycle was too heavy, Then again the cycle was not a luxury but a necessity of life. It did no injury to the road, but the machine itself was injured by the road.

The resolution fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

FIRE AT COLABA.

At half past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, smoke was seen emanating from the ground floor of a house belonging to Darabshah Rustomji and situated at Nowrojee Cross Lane, Colaba. The house was used as a godown for the storage of bales of cotton owned by three different merchants. On an alarm of fire being raised immediate information by telephone was sent to the different city fire-brigade stations. The fire-engines speedily responded to the call, but their operations were delayed for sometime owing to the insufficient pressure of water in the main. However when the water came, only two engines were brought into requisition and they extinguished the fire within an hour. The owners of the cotton estimate their loss collectively at Rs. 11,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion owing to the bales being packed tightly and the godown not having been opened for the past ten days.

THE COLABA RECLAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The City Improvement Trust have started reclaiming the foreshore at Colaba. The foreshore here is all rocky and affords good foundations for a protective wall of rubble, the material for which also is at hand. Would it not be for the Trust to extend their present reclamation to say about 500 feet further north under such favourable conditions? The filling could be done by the large quantity of debris of houses demolished in schemes Nos. II. and III. This is an excellent material for filling. To transport it to the site of the works a temporary light railway could be constructed at a small outlay along the Kennedy Sea Face and crossing the B. B. and C. I. Railway at ground level where it joins the sites of the two schemes. In this way the Trust will be killing two birds with one stone, and will be able to push on with their schemes much more expeditiously than at present. It is hoped that the cost of this reclamation will not be high and the scheme is sure to prove a source of great profit to the Trust.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER,

Bombay, October 22.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 20th was 536, giving a death-rate of 3·91 per annum per thousand as against 47·24 the corresponding period of last year, and 50·99 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 36 died from fevers; 60, plague; 0, small-pox; 1, measles; 0, cholera; 4, leprosy; 53, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 12, affections of the respiratory organs; 36, diarrhoea; 15, dysentery; 35, still-born; 7, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 22; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 249; Hindu low caste, 45; Musalman 136; Parsee, 21: Jew 3; Native Christian, 2; Eurasian, 3. The total number of births was 398 as against 430 the corresponding period of last year, and 293 the average over the past five years.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

"THE VATICAN PRISONER."

REMINISCENCES OF A FIELD-MARSHAL.

POLITICS IN AUSTRIA.

PARIS, October 2.

The officials at the Vatican deny positively that the Pope has any intention of leaving Rome. The rumour arose through the "Tribuna" reporting that the Pope said to the Librarian of Monte Cassino, "Before long I shall see you at the Abbey," while I learn from a most reliable source that what he really said was: "I wish I might see you at the Abbey." The truth is that the Pope his short Pontificate has shown himself so independent of Vatican ceremonial that the public are on the look-out for any decisive action, and are ready to believe any unfounded rumour. Because Pius X. ordered the restoration of the Lateran Palace, it was immediately said that he was going there to live. Because he was anxious about his dying sister, it was said that he was going to the death-bed. All these rumours are most absurd. He will not leave the Vatican for any reason, at least if he maintains his present way of thinking. The rumour would mean, is substantiated, entire change in the policy which has prevailed at the Vatican for the past thirty years. A representative of "The Daily News" called yesterday a Archbishop's House, Westminster, to learn in the statement is credited in Roman Catholic circles in this country. The Archbishop is still abroad, and has not yet entered on occupation of his new residence, rooms in which are being prepared for his reception. One of the clergy in charge of the administration of the Arch diocese, however, was inclined entirely to discredit the rumour, and pointed out that the Rome correspondent by whom it was transmitted had recently published some gossip in which Cardinal Gotti was said to have reflected on the orthodoxy of Bishop Hedley and Abbot Gasquet the whole thing being afterwards proved to have not a shred of foundation. "Of course, in a case of this kind," he went on "it is impossible to say that his Holiness will not leave Rome, and even if I were to telegraph to a friend at the Vatican he could not tell me what is in the Pope's mind. But I have had several years at Rome, and know pretty well what is going on there, and all I can say is that I do not believe the statement is likely to have any foundation. It would be such a radical change of policy that it would not be in the least likely to be adopted without long and careful consideration. Still less is it be supposed that the Holy Father would announce such a decision privately, in a casual conversation, almost before he has had time to become acquainted with the many delicate considerations involved in such a step."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" published in its supplement this week some very interesting reminiscences of the late Field-Marshal General von Blumenthal, from the pen of Herr Herman Muller-Bohn. When Blumenthal was a young officer on the General Staff of Berlin, he wrote some letters to a newspaper about the purchase system in the British Army, and King William I. of Prussia was so much interested in them that he selected him for a confidential mission to England to test the accuracy of a statement contained in a military periodical that Napoleon III. could very easily land an army at a certain point on the coast north of Dover. At the time there was a bit of tension between England and France, and the scientific Intelligence Department of the Berlin General Staff wanted to know how far it was true that it was so easy for the French to land on English soil. In this connection it was always said of the late Field-Marshal General Count von Moltke that he had plans for the invasion, should it ever be necessary of England in the pigeon-holes of the office of the General Staff just as he had plans for the possible invasion of every other country in the world, or, at least, of the Continent of Europe. Bluimenthal went over to England and discovered that there was actually, in his opinion, a portion of the coast that would have permitted an enemy to land, and he made a report upon his discovery whereupon shortly afterwards the necessary precautions were taken by our authorities. The Field-Marshal said to Herr Muller:—I jumped into the water myself and convinced myself that was possible to walk for a considerable distance into the sea up to one's breast. If the French fleet could have occupied the English fleet for a space of only twenty-four hours, it would have been very easy to have brought over the French troops in boats. It would have thus been possible to conquer England compeletely within a few days.

Blumenthal in the earlier part of his career seems to have had a penchant for landing troops in an enemy's country in boats. He told Herr Muller the details of a plan he had devised in 1864 during the Danish war, when he was a colonel on the staff of Prince Friedrich Karl, for the landing of the troops on Alsen; a plan which would have been successfully carried out when he proposed it had not the authorities delayed so long in consenting to it, until the weather became too stormy. The idea came into his head from the account he had read in Brialmont's "Life of Field-Marshal Wellington," of the passage of the Tagus under similar conditions, by which he was enabled to surprise and rout the enemy. One of the stories told is characteristic of the ascetism of some of the best-known soldiers of William I. When young Blumenthal was a cadet at the Royal Military College at Kulm, he and his friends received an invitation to a dance from a neighbouring country gentleman, and they were all looking forward to the fun. On the morning of the dance one of the masters of the Academy gave a lecture on the duty of all young men aspiring to the rank of officer to keep a firm command over their will and to train themselves to deny themselves the greatest pleasures. This made a great impression on young Blumenthal, who decided to commence by following the advice without delay, and sent an excuse to his host for not attending the dance. Quite proud of this souvenir of the past Blumenthal said to his interviewer:—"I was always like that. I have been able to deny myself many things that others could not dispense with, I made a habit of this and in this way I got over many a difficulty that was a stumbling-block to others." Talking of his abstemiousness, he said: "I was never a gourmand, I always stuck to my money. My food is still very simple, and I only smoke three cigars a day. I am not at all particular or fanciful about my food. I take a little wine, and of an evening a couple of slices of cold meat or warm sausage, which I am very fond of. That is quite enough for me.

In the Lower House of the Diet on Wednesday after the disposal of the ordinary business, Count Khuen Hedervary rose and announced that, as a result of the previous day's vote in the House, he had tendered his resignation, and begged the Emperor King to accept it He accordingly called upon the House to adjourn pending the constitution of a new Government. After making this declaration Count Khuen, accompanied by all the other ministers, left the House. Count Apponyi, the President, declared that the resignation of the Cabinet was not sufficient ground for adjournment, and ruled that the House should continue its deliberations. M. Kossuth expressed surprise that the Ministry should have "struck" and tendered his thanks to the Majority for the attitude they had taken up yesterday. He expressed the wish for the appointment of a Premier who would vigorously contest the encroachments of Dr. von Koerber. It would have been desirable, he added that the opposition to the Austrian Premier's interference in Hungarian affairs should have been unanimous. After all the party leaders had expressed themselves opposed to Dr. von Koerber's utterances, M. Geza Kubinyi (Ministerialist) rose, and said that, without having a mandate from the Liberal Party, he felt constrained to declare that the latter would support no Cabinet which was not authorised to give Dr. von Koerber's remarks which violated the rights of Hungary, the treatment they deserved. M. Kubinyi was congratulated by the Kossuth Party upon his declaration, and, after a long debate, the House adjourned pending the constitution of a new Cabinet.

One of the greatest joys of his new position to the Pope is that he has the wherewithal for his charities. Even as Patriarch of Venice this pleasure was sometimes denied him, as his purse was not bottomless; but at the Vatican there are plenty of funds, and much will certainly go to the poor if the Pontiff is master in his own house, which he intends to be. The Club of St. Peter maintains in Rome seven or eight so-called kitchens, where the poor, for a nominal sum, can get a hearty meal. The club, finding themselves on the point of a breakdown, decided to appeal to Pius X., asking only a small sum. The Pontiff asked how much they needed to set them up, the reply being £160; whereupon he promptly sent them £200, with the intimation that they might expect more before the winter was out. This has caused great astonishment in certain Vatican circles, and great delight in certain others, as during the late Pontificate nothing was so difficult as to obtain money from the Pope. This was partly because of Leo's known frugality, what funds there were being carefully garnered for the maintenance of the Church politically, and partly because there were certain persons who did not care that such petitions should go into the hands of the Pontiff. With Leo, old and feeble, this could be accomplished, but is almost impossible with Pius, strong and alert; and, what is more, determined to know everything. Thus there is joy in Rome.

The news of the intension of France to present the King of Italy with a collection of French coins has aroused much interest in Rome, and it is thought that the French have been very happy in their choice of a gift, as Victor Emmanuel III. is a devoted numismatist. His private collection, which he began to put together when quite a young boy, has now reached almost 100,000 pieces, some of immense value. Up to the the present his Majesty has confined himself to Italian money, of all the regions of the peninsula, but will likely branch out in a new direction now, taking the French coins as a nucleus. His Papal coins are most interesting and complete, beginning with those of Gregory III., in the eighth century, down to the fall of the Temporial Power. Among them are the "triple ducat" of Nicholas I, in the middle of the ninth century, coined for the Holy Year under the Pope; a piece of Alexander VI., the infamous Borgia, which is unknown; and another with the Ecce Homo, which is so rare as to be unfindable now. Of the other parts of Italy the series is also practically complete. Of Milan there is a "ten ducat" in gold, one of the only two existing, the other being kept in the Library of Paris. For some time it has been said that the King has been busy preparing a catalogue of his collection, which would be put in the market at fabulous prices, but so far nothing has been seen of it.

Speaking at the first sitting of the tribunal appointed to arbitrate on the question of the priority of the claims of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy against Venezuela over those of other claimant nations, M. Muravieff, the President, pointed out the significance of the arbitration proceedings, in which, he said, for the first time the bulk of the nations of ancient Europe took part, and the calamities of a war had been averted by law, which thus scored a victory over the argument of force. Senor Pardo, Mexican Minister to Belgium, represents the interests of Mexico before the tribunal. The sittings will be public. The question of the language in which the proceedings will be conducted was discussed. Great Birtain, Germany, and Italy maintained that the written memoranda embodying the claims of the litigant Powers should be in English, though pleadings might be delivered in other languages with the permission of the Tirbunal. The Venezuelan representative expressed the willingness of his Government to allow the French representatives to plead in French. The French representative desired that the Tribunal should decide upon the language to be employed, as did also the Spanish representative, whose Government wished to draw up its case in Spanish and to plead in French.

THE HECTOR MACDONALD CASE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

"ASSASSINATED BY VILE TONGUES."

The finding of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the circumstances affecting the death of the late Sir Hector Macdonald has already been published. The following is the full text of the Commissioner's report.

Government Buildings,
Colombo, June 29th, 1903.

In reference to the grave charges made against the late Sir Hector Macdonald, we the appointed and undersigned Commissioners, individually and collectively, declare on the oath that after the most careful minute, and exhaustive inquiry and investigation of the whole of the circumstances no facts connected with the sudden and unexpected death of the late Sir Hector Macdonald, unanimously and unmistakably find absolutely no reason or cause whatsoever which would create feelings such as would determine suicide in preference to conviction of any crime affecting the moral and irreproachable character of so brave, so fearless, so glorious and unparalleled a hero, and we firmly believe the cause which gave rise to the inhuman and cruel suggestions of crime were prompted through vulgar feelings of spite and jealousy in his rising to such a high rank of distinction in the British Army, and while we have taken the most reliable and trustworthy evidence from every accessible and correctable source have without hesitation come to the conclusion that there is not visible the slightest particle of truth in the foundation of any crime, and we find the late Sir Hector Macdonald cruelly assassinated by vile and slandering tongues. While honourably acquitting the late Sir Hector Macdonald of any charge whatever, we cannot but deplore the sad circumstances of the case that have fallen so disastrously on one whom we have found innocent of any crime attributed to him.

Angus Macdonald.
D. Mathew Wilson.
Dr. D. M. McNaughton.
James Brodie.
Gerald Heathcote.
Arthur Lagn.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY LD.

The following is the report of the directors of this Company for the year ending 30th June last:—The cotton crop during the season was a good one and the result of the season's working has been satisfactory. The number of bales pressed in your factories amounts to 1,50,799 bales against 1,17,320 bales last year, but owing to keen competition profits are proportionately less. Your new Katol factory has worked satisfactorily but unfortunately two other factories were started immediately it was known that the company intended to erect a factory there. Your directors are putting up a ginning factory at Shegaum to help the press there. Your directors would draw your special attention to the large number of factories which are now being erected and in some centres out of all proportion to requirements. This large increase will no doubt eventually result in the breaking up of many pressing and ginning combinations and a reduction of profits. The position requires careful watching, and your directors consider it essential that the company should be strengthened in order to prepare for the time which they consider is sooner or later inevitable when combinations may no longer be advantageous. Your directors regret that the plague upcountry is serious and increasing. Labour in some places is difficult to obtain even at advanced rates of wages. The profits of the year including Rs. 39,250-4-9 carried forward from last year's account amount to Rs. 3,95,[illegible]-4-4 from which your directors have [illegible] set aside to reserve fund account Rs. 1,00,000; depreciation account Rs. 67,109-10-9; fire insurance account Rs. 15,000; deterioration of spare machinery and other stores account Rs. 15,000. From the sum remaining Rs. 1,92,769-9-7 your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 50-0-0 per share which will absorb Rs. 1,50,250-0-0 and that the balance Rs. 42,519-9-7 be carried forward to next year's account; out of this your directors ask permission to pay at their discretion a bonus to the permanent employees of the company not to exceed Rs. 10,000. Under clause 90 of the Articles of Association Mr. H. C. Wright retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

REFORM IN THE BHATIA COMMUNITY.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AT A CASTE MEETING.

BEFORE Mr. Kuvondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, was called on the case in which Messrs. Chaturbhuj Morarji, Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, Ramji Lukhmidas, Murarji Valji, Madhavji Thakersey, Walji Sonderji, Lalji Murarji, Murarji Anandji, Jivraj Dayal, Monji Keeswji, Chaturbhuj Shivji, Pragji Vundravan, and Vulabdas Carji were charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. Valabdas Runchordas. Mr. D. D. Davar with Mr. Velinker, instructed by Mr. Madhavji Virji, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the first accused, whose attendance was dispensed with; Mr. Raikes instructed by Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., and Mr. Dastur, solicitor, represented the other accused.

Mr. Valabdas Ranchordas, the complainant, in his information stated he was a merchant and commission agent. He was a Bhatia by caste and belonged to the Halai section of the community. The first accused Chaturbhuj was the secretary of the Bombay Cutchi Bhatia Mahajan, and the accused No. 2 to 13 were the members of the committee of the Halai Bhatia Mahajan of Bombay. Some members of their Bhatia community having gone to England, some for the purpose of getting themselves qualified for the Bar, and some for trade purposes a bitter controversy had for the last four years prevailed in that community and had divided it into two portions. The orthodox portion was for having such England-returned men excommunicated, and the reform party was for holding intercourse with them. He (complainant) belonged to the reform party. In the year 1900, his then firm of Messrs. Churchil and Huxtin sent one Liladhur Gordhandas and his son (since deceased) as their agent to look after their business in England. On their return from England in the year 1901, Messrs. Chaturbhuj Morarji and Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji (since deceased, the then secretary of the Halai Bhatias) issued a notice requesting all the members of the Bhatia community not to have any caste intercourse with them till the Mahajan arrived at a final decision with reference to them. The complainant said Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji and Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji had no authority from the mahajan to issue the notice. For two years no steps were taken by the secretaries or their successors to bring the matter before the mahajan, but members of the community continued to have intercourse with him. Several members of the reform party got impatient of that delay, and on the 4th May, 1903, he (the complainant) issued a circular calling upon such of his castemen as were willing to join in a resolution to treat as public the intercourse, which was already being held by his castemen with Mr. Liladhur in private to communicate with him. As a result of that circular, some of the members of the reform party, including himself, called a meeting where they proposed to pass a resolution in effect to continue caste intercourse of every sort with Mr. Liladhur as no steps were taken by the officers of the mahajan to bring the matter before the mahajan for decision. This meeting was called to take place on the 17th May, 1903, at 3 p.m. From that day he came into the bad graces of the accused who all belonged to the orthodox party. To forestall the meeting they called a meeting of the mahajan on the same day at 2 o'clock, an hour before the time appointed for their meeting. The first question proposed to be placed before the meeting called by the accused was to consider about the meeting called by them. As the meeting of the mahajan was called, they postponed their meeting. The mahajan meeting was held, and the orthodox party, who had got a majority on their side, passed a resolution to the effect that it was not necessary to consider the question about their meeting as the same had been postponed, and the question of the England-returned man was again shelved. Some of the members of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal thereafter convened a general meeting to consider the question of Mr Lidadhur Gordhandas, who was a member of that "mandal" or club. That meeting was held on the 25th July, at which he (the complainant) among other things declared that people were keeping intercourse with Mr. Liladhar, and he was one of them. Having taken an active part as a member of the reform party in this and the question of Hardwar marriages, the accused, with the object of taking revenge upon him, took hold of that occasion to humiliate him. On the 5th August he received a letter, dated the 2nd idem, from the accused calling upon him to attend the meeting of the shethias of both section of the mahajan to be held on the 6th idem to give an explanation about the declaration made by him at the meeting of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal. On the next day he replied to the letter in which he questioned the constitution of the committee of the shethias, and that they had no authority to enquire into the matter; that they were twisting the meaning of his speech as suited their purpose; and that they were actuated by malice; and that their action was "mala fide," and he offered to give further and proper explanation if the matter was placed before the whole mahajan. On the 11th September an advertisement appeared in all the Guzrati papers over the signatures of all the accused calling a meeting of the mahajan at 2 p.m. The first question to be placed before the meeting as described in the advertisement was to come to a decision in the matter of the declaration made by him at the meeting of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal held on the 25th July, 1903, namely, that he was having intercourse with Mr. Liladhar, though intimation had been given by the mahajan through hand-bills, requiring castemen not to do so till the mahajan arrived at a decision in the matter of the sea-voyage of Mr. Liladhar, whose matter was still pending. The complainant punctually attended the meeting and at 5 minutes past 2, he and his friends insisted upon the business of the meeting being commenced at once. The second accused, the Hon Mr. Vithaldas, asked those present to wait till other persons had arrived. Up to 2-30 the business of the meeting was delayed, and then the accused was appointed chairman of the meeting. For about quarter of an hour after the appointment of the chairman the accused Mr. Chaturbhuj and others of the orthodox party insisted upon delaying the business of the meeting as their followers who had been sent for had not arrived. As it was apparent from the conduct of the accused that they did not want to go on with the business of the meeting and do him justice he left, informing them that he was leaving the meeting and protesting that they should not take the matter in his absence. The next day the accused got the hand-bills printed and published at the Antia Printing Press over their respective signatures, notifying that he had been ex-communicated by a resolution of the mahajan, alleged to have been passed at that meeting. Thereafter the accused got maliciously and with the intention of harming his reputation the handbills distributed broadcast to every person without any distinction of creed or caste, at the three cloth markets, viz, Mulji Jetha, Lakhmidas Khimjee, and Sir Mungaldas Cloth Markets, as also at the Mandvi Bunder and in the Fort, at the gate of the Havali, near Bhuleshwar, and other places. Complainant said that by the publication of that resolution and the distribution of the handbills in that manner, his reputation had been lowered in the estimation of the public and his character in respect of the caste had been lowered, and he had been brought into contempt and ridicule of the public, and he had suffered considerable hardship, annoyance, and inconvenience thereby. He accordingly charged the accused with defamation, and prayed that they might be dealt with according to law.

DISCUSSION BY COUNSEL.

Mr. Raikes said this was a case which the Magistrate might dispose of under the summary provision of the Criminal Code. The suggestion was that on the face of the handbill which was the subject matter of the defamation there was no defamatory statement of any sort, and the accused were therefore entitled to be discharged.

Mr. Davar said it was childish to suggest that his worship would dispose of a case of that kind without hearing the prosecution. He was in a position to prove that the handbill was a tissue of mendacity and malice. The allegations were untrue and malicious. What he (the learned counsel) suggested was that it was not only an excessive publication, but there was also malice and want of good faith.

Mr. Raikes said his learned friend had not ventured to point out a single defamatory statement in the handbill. It was for his learned friend to show that the statements contained in it were untrue and malicious.

The Magistrate said if counsel for the accused thought that he was wrong in issuing summonses on the information, he might have applied to the High Court against his order. But nothing of the kind was done and he was now asked to deal with the case in a summary manner. He did not think it proper to proceed summarily in a case like the one before him.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Davar, in opening the case, explained the position of the parties, and then dealt with the history of the disputes between the two factions in the Bhatia community, which had culminated in the present prosecution. The Bhatia community of Bombay were divided into two sections, viz, the Kutchees and the Halais. Previous to September 1902 when Mr. Gordhandas Sunderdas died each of these section was represented by a secretary, and the accused No. 1 was the secretary of the Kutchee section, and Mr. Gordhandas being the secretary of the Halai section. It appeared that the Halai section had been unfortunate in their successive secretaries who either died young or met with reverses. After the death of Mr. Gordhandas, they found it difficult to find a successor, and they consequently resorted to the next best thing which they thought desirable under the circumstances, and it was the appointment of a committee instead of a single secretary, and it was because of that arrangement that the accused No. 2 to No. 13 had to appear in court to answer the charge. The head and front of that section of the community was the Hon. Mr. Vithuldas Damoder Thakersey, accused No. 2, with regard to whose action he would have something to say later on. The two sections went on harmoniously until the year 1897 when there was the first rift in the lute, and rancour and malice gradually appeared, and his client eventually became a victim of that malice. It was in that year that two Bhatia gentlemen who were members of the Kutchee section and were within the jurisdiction of the mahajan of Cutch proceeded to Europe to qualify themselves for the Bar, and it was on that occasion that accused No. 2, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, presided at a meeting which had been convened for the purpose of bidding "bon voyage" to them. They returned in the fulness of time having achieved the object for which they had gone, and when they came to Bombay the mahajan issued a notice temporarily suspending them from all social rights. The orthodox portion of the community, though they had been talking and threatening all sorts of things, never approached the consideration of the question in a spirit of fairness, and the matter of the admissibility or otherwise of the Bhatia barristers-at-law was kept hanging fire by the Bombay Mahajan, until at last they went to Cutch, and having made an appeal to the mahajan there, they were admitted into caste on the usual terms of prayaschit and payment. It was still an open question in Bombay. Ever since the year 1897 the Bombay mahajan had refused to recognise the mahajan at Cutch. The dissensions among the two mahajans had led the two sections to be divided into two factions,—the orthodox and the reform party, the prosecutor belonging to the latter party. The complainant was not a bigotted, self-opinionated, and obstinate man like some of those members of the community, who considered it a piece of impertinence on the part of the young and intelligent man to presume to differ from the orthodox "shetias" of the community. The accused Mr. Vithaldas had created a good deal of hostility against himself. It was one thing to offer honest, straight-forward opposition, but it was quite another to take up a position which would be neither here nor there. In the year 1900 Mr. Liladur Sampat and his son, the latter of whom had since died, went to England for commercial purposes, and returned to Bombay in the following year. The learned counsel here read the notice served on Mr. Liladhur by the then secretary of the mahajan, and commenting upon it said it was absolutely illegal, unauthorised, unjustifiable, and ultra vires. It was not a notice issued by the mahajan or authorised by the mahajan. It was only an act of two individuals. Their next step was to appoint a commission to consider the case of Mr. Liladhar, which was an unconstitutional, high-handed, and unjust action on the part of the shetias. The Commission made their report in 1902 in which they recommended that this matter be referred to the learned men and religious preceptors for their opinion. Reading between the lines the report exonerated the father and sons from transgressing the edicts of the caste. The matter of Mr. Liladhur was standing over until the present time. While Mr. Liladhur was still in the air under temporary suspension, the complainant had been pitched out of the caste for having had the honesty to declare that he was one of those who had had social enteroursе with Mr. Liladhur, among them being some of the friends and relation of the several accused. Mr. Davar then referred to a circular issued by his client enquiring what step had been taken in regard to the report of the commission, and to a meeting to be held at the Bhatia Mitra Mundal in May 1903 at 3 p. m. The Bhatia mahajan when they saw that the club had convened the meeting for 3 p. m. called a public meeting of the community at 2 p.m. the same day, which necessitated the postponement of the former meeting. The learned counsel repeated here the statements made in his client's information on this part of the case and related the result of certain interviews his client had with Mr. Vithaldas Damoder. Certain correspondence then took place, and after certain steps had been taken a letter was addressed to the complainant by the thirteen accused, which was, the learned counsel said a grossly impertinent communication. The thirteen people constituted themselves into a court of "shettias" who said that the complainant should appear before them, and explain if he had not made the particular statement for if he failed to do so they would have to report the matter to the mahajan. It was an offensive communication which was answered by the complainant and which gave the shetias their quietus. They intended to call a meeting of the mahajan for the consideration of the question, but before such a meeting could be held the second accused Mr. Vithaldas was elevated to a seat in the Legislative Council and the community was busy in preparing an address of congratulation to be presented to him, and the questions accordingly of far reaching importance were again shelved. At last a meeting was advertised on the 11th of September which was to take place on the 13th at 2 p.m. As the meeting was advertised to take place at 2 p.m. the complainant attended it about five minutes before that time; and was fully prepared to make his statement. At twenty minutes past 2 Mr. Vithaldas came in, and the complainant called upon him to proceed with the bussiness, but the former declined to do so, stating that they were waiting for Mr. Chaturbhuj to arrive. Even Mr. Chaturbhuj came in soon afterwards, and when the complainant repeatedly asked them to begin the proceedings, they did not do it because they saw that they were then in a minority. The learned counsel described in detail what took place at that meeting which did not proceed to actual business until the complainant left it after entering a protest. A most unjust and unrighteous resolution ex-communicating the complainant was then passed behind his back, and of those who came to support him, but who had also left the meeting. The learned counsel pointed out that the band-bill contained statements, which were absolutely false. Contrary to custom the hand-bills containing the resolution for excommunication were distributed broadcast in the town. The learned counsel, in conclusion, cited cases, and in doing so remarked that the Code provided as punishment both imprisonment and fine for defamation.

Mr. Raikes applied that his clients, who were all business men, might be excused attendance in court at the adjourned hearing, but the application was not granted, the Magistrate observing that it might be renewed next time.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow, when the Magistrate said he would sit all day to hear the case.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd October.

1. The Battalion will parade on Tuesday evening next, the 27th inst., on the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p. m. Dress.—Drill Order.

2. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No Arms &c., will be issued to any Member not applying in person.

Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

3. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Saturday the 31st instant. Time and place of parade to be notified hereafter.

4. There will be drill at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m., to-day (Friday) for all members who may wish to attend.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 5629 Vol. R. Robinson.

6. No. 4909 Vol M Witts, "C" Company is transferred to "E" (Cyclist) Company from this date.

By Order,
F. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd October.

1. The following extract from District Order is published for information:—

* * *

No. 527—Furlough and leave (124-10) Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows:—Lieut-Colonel L. P. Russell, Comdg. Bombay Volunteer Artillery from 18th October to 9th November, 1903 inclusive.

* * *

2. During the absence on leave of Lt Col L P Russell Major A K Leslie assumes command of the Corps.

3. With reference to above order Capt J W Hawes will assume command of No 1 Coy from the 10th instant.

4. It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect Nos 1 and 2 Companies on Thursday next the 29th instant. Dress, Time and Place will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

Bombay, 23rd October.

1. There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School to-day (Friday) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

2. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Thursday the 29th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding, B. L. H.

THE CHINESE-THIBET BORDER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "North China Herald" from Tachienlu in Szechuan:—The city of Tachienlu cannot be said to be a centre of very great commercial importance in itself. In fact it is nothing more than a good-sized village with two or three parallel streets running through it and a few cross streets not more than a few English rods long. There is no city wall except a couple of short pieces, one at the South end and the other at the North end of the city, each with a city gate entrance. Perhaps in all there are between ten and twelve thousand inhabitants in the place about two-thirds of whom are Chinese and the other third Tibetans and Chinese mixed. Many of the Chinese have Tibetan wives, and consequently the Tibetan cast of features among the Chinsse is not uncommon, especially among the younger generation.

As an agricultural centre it has nothing whatever to claim. All who engage at all in farming are a few Chinamen who find it difficult to raise enough garden vegetables on the steep slopes around to supply the needs of the city. Corn and rice are all imported from the plains below. Poultry and eggs are brought from a place five days distant. Beef and mutton are plentiful and of a very good quality. Living is very expensive—rice, corn, sugar, salt, eggs, poultry and tea are outside products. Cotton cloth, silk and many other articles for wearing material are brought in from outer Szechuan and of course demands high prices. Tibetan woollen goods, brought out from the interior of Tibet, are much worn by the labouring classes but they are also expensive from a Chinaman's standpoint.

Commission merchants and wholesale dealers in trade command the situation here. The local needs are necessarily limited by the smallness of the place, hence the retail merchant occupies a small place in the general make-up of business affairs. The Tibetan merchant, brings his musk gold, skins, wools, medicines, etc., and trades them off with the Chinese merchant for tea, sugar, cotton cloth, silk, salt, etc, very little of which is either case is used here, but passes on in bulk either to the interior of Tibet or to the outside world of China. The richest man in the city is a Chinese merchant who deals in musk, and gold bars. Neither of these articles can be bought here at retail unless you are a friend and get a very limited amount as a special favour. They are shipped in bulk directly to Shanghai.

Politically, Tachienlu is of great importance to the Chinese Government, perhaps of greater importance than any other border town between the two countries. The city has the rank of a second Prefect and the civil official, who has the highest power in the district, is also of the same rank. The but he present incumbent has been here for thirteen years, but he has recently been promoted to the rank of a Taotai and is soon to retire from official life. There is also a military official here, in charge of a small garrison, who has the rank of a Major. The garrison seems to be an unknown quantity. No barracks are to be seen and a red coat is never seen on the street. Another official here of an interesting character is a representative of the Chinese Civil Government who has military rank. His business is to deal with the wild mountain tribes—the Mantze or Lolos as they are called. He acts as a sort of middleman between these tribes and the Chinese Government. He deals only with the headman of tribes whom he holds responsible for the good behaviour of their people. Certain sums of money are paid periodically to these tribesmen for keeping the peace, and in this way the Chinese Government controls them and acts as their rulers, perhaps at a minimum amount of cost of money and of bloodshed. This country of the wild tribes, not Tibet proper, but this borderland of Zechuan is divided into sections, over each of which is appointed one of these local officials who is respected as a king over his section—the people with whom he deals.

There is also in this city a Tibetan king who holds the power of life and death over his people. He is king of the Tibetans in this south-eastern portion of Tibet. All the real estate in the city, with a few exceptions, pays tribute to him. In the city, he has a palace with extensive grounds attached. About thirty li outside of the city he has a summer palace with a large park attached. He indulges daily in hot sulphur baths which he has provided in his palaces both in the city and in the country.

As a military stronghold Tachienlu might easily be made impregnable. The three approaches from the East, North and South are through narrow ravines hedged in by mountains from ten to fifteen thousand feet high. These passes could easily be fortified and the city, which lies at the bottom of a small basin at the junction of two small rivers, could be held indefinitely against outside approach. However, it has never been fortified and the Chinaman probably thinks that it will never need to be, so it is not.

The trouble between the Chinese and Tibetan priests at Litang, ten days beyond here, has finally been settled in China's favour. The head lama of the place who was the leader of the trouble was captured with two of his younger brothers and beheaded. Thus China once more proves her supremacy over the Tibetans. Peace is once more established and the great road between here and Lhassa is again open to travel.

AN INTERESTING MONARCH.

A Kiating Correspondent writes to the same paper:—The Tibetan king now ruling over this section of Tibet and who has a royal palace here in the city, has an interesting history. His older brother, who preceded him in power, wanted him to become a Lama, but when he refused to do so, he reduced him to a state of poverty bordering on beggary. When the old king died a few years ago he left no son to become heir to the throne but an adopted son. The king's friends tried to put this adopted son on the throne, but the Chinese magistrate here, whose power exceeds that of the Tibetan monarch, decided against the adopted son and in favour of the late king's younger brother; so from a state of beggary he ascended the throne. The proper amount which it is necessary to pay over to the Chinese government was loaned him by some foreign friends here in the city. These same foreign friends have lavished on him numerous expensive presents, which are much in evidence in the king's private quarters. The presents are not marked "made in England," or "made in America."

While he was in a state of destitution it seems that the Tibetan priest ignored him and refued to give some help which they should have given him. Now that he is their king, the scales are turned and he is showing his resentment toward them for their conduct toward him when he was destitute, by ordering a large number of them to leave the largest lamasery in the city in a certain number of days. This, of course, is causing much excitement among the lamas not so much because they have been ordered to leave their temple, as, because of what they fear the king will do next against them. This is the only section of Tibet where the king's authority exceeds that of the lamas.

The latest report from Chengtu is, that a force of three thousand soldiers, regulars, are on their way in to Tachienlu and that they are to proceed toward the interior of Tibet. No one seems to know what the trouble is, but there seems to be something seriously wrong between the two countries.

MICHAELMAS GEESE.

ONE who protests against the idea that geese are "silly" maintains, that they are remarkably smart and wide-awake birds. "They waddle about a bit on land, no doubt, but, then, we all of us waddle more or less when we get out of our element. And geese are very clever, even as waddlers. Those who have had the best opportunity of knowing them affirm that nobody ever yet succeeded in running over a goose. They are, it is true, a good deal given to hissing and cackling rather absurdly; but, as an anonymous writer has remarked, it is scarcely to be regarded as cynicism to say that half the talk of human bipeds is very little better than the cackling of geese and much of the other half a good deal worse. Hissing and cackling, says this writer, "may not be very dignified or sonorous, but where is the orator who ever declaimed with greater practical effect than the geese of the Roman Capitol when they cackled and woke Marcus Manlius and the slumbering guard, thus preserving a nation destined to conquer the world?" And, by the way, continues this correspondent, had not that event at the Capitol something to do with our modern devotion to geese at Michaelmas? The Romans on the strength of the legend, carried a goose in procession every year and though I do not know how it came about I have an impression that that annual ceremony somehow got taken over by the Christian Church as so many other Pagan observances were taken. The old Romans bore their goose in solemn procession and offered it up to the gods; we in these prosaic times carry it to the dinner-table and eat it ourselves and to select the Church festival when the birds happen to be at their plumpest is quite in line with modern materialism.—"Westminster."

THE crematorium about to be erected by the Sanitary Committee of the City Corporation, will be provided and maintained out of public money. It is to cost £7,000 and will be constructed on the latest principles. The new building will be situated in the City of London Cemetery at Little Ilford in the parish of East Ham, and is intended for the use of all, whether residents of the City or not. The object of the Corporation is to bring cremation within the means of the poorer classes.

RAILWAY SEASON TICKET RATES.

THE Bombay Railway Passengers' Association have addressed the following letter to the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company:—This association was not a litte surprised when last year the company announced its decision to enhance the rates for season tickets; for the association had entertained the hope that the Company would, on the contrary, in course of time, gradually reduce the rates in furtherance of the Government of Bombay's policy referred to hereinafter. The rates in force prior to the enhancement had been in existence for a number of years, and had been the means of attracting to an appreciable extent the city population into the suburbs. In the opinion of the association the Company's action therefore seemed detrimental to its own interests. The association did not, however, think it well to take up at the time the question of reduction of rates preferring to watch the trend of events. It has now been brought to the notice of the association that—barring the periodical exodus into the suburbs occasioned by the evidence of the plague—there has been a diminution in the number of passholders, for, some persons who were formerly railway passengers now journey to and from the fort on foot; others who held second class season tickets now travel third; several have preferred the tram-car; while not a few have been attracted to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on account of the frequency of the train-service thereon.

The policy of the Government of Bombay has long been one of encouragement to the city population to move out into the suburbs, and thus ameliorate in a large measure the sanitary condition of Bombay, the much cherished object for which the City Improvement Trust has been created. But as long as the means of ingress into and egress from the city are not facilitated so long the association thinks will the present insanitary condition prevail.

That a reduction in rates for season tickets is essential is evidenced by the remark of Mr. Thomas Robertson, the Special Commissioner for Indian Railways, who in his able report on the administration and working of Indian Railways says, in paragraph 202, "the rates for season tickets are too high and need revision.

This Association, therefore, prays that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company will see its way to revise its rate for season tickets. A return to the former level will no doubt be hailed with satisfaction although in course of time this Association trusts it will be possible to grant a further reduction in rates.

A MACEDONIAN REVOLUTIONARY POET.

MR. CONSTANTINE STEPHANOVE a Macedonian revolutionary is proceeding on a mission to America to put the Macedonian case before the American people. Mr. John Macdonald the newly appointed Paris Correspondent of the "Daily News" who was in Macedonia in the early part of the year write:—Here, fresh from his Turkish prison my friend and companion in Macedonia Constantine Stephanove. I never can overrate Mr. Stephanove's services as my interpreter during our expedition through Macedonia. Mr. Stephanove has been commissioned by Bulgaro-Macedonian Societies to put the Macedonian case before the American people. He is an admirable speaker. I know (for I have seen it) how he can sway an Eastern audience. His first visit will be to President Roosevelt, who like Constantine himself, is a distinguished graduate of Yale. I hope the readers of "The Daily News" have not forgotten how as a penniless, friendless Macedonian youth of seventeen Constantine Stephanove ventured to America, there to educate himself and make his way in the world and how brilliantly he succeeded. He will be enthusiastically welcomed at Yale, at Harvard, at Princeton—to speak of the Universities only.

I would only recall an incident of the days we spent together among the Macedonian villagers. He taught them a patriotic song, of his own composition, which is even now known in the country as the Macdonian Marseillaise. My bardic friend composed its last stanza as we rode across the mountains from Nevrocop, in a region where small bands of patriots are now, as I long ago said they would, giving no end of trouble to Turkish hosts vastly surpassing them in numbers. Our Turkish and Albanian escort had not the remotest notion that Stephanove's song (song in Bulgarian) was a cry to arms. The song spread rapidly among the villagers. It is now sung by many a band in Macdonia. On his escape from Macedonia, Stephanove heard it sung in the first Bulgarian village he reached by a Brother of the revolutionary organization, who was unaware that his listener was the author. The music is that of the well-known University song of Yale College. Strange that this should be doing duty as a revolutionary inspiration in Macedonia.

A TITLED CLAIMANT.

COUNT Edmond de la Poer (his countship is a Papal one), who is now claiming the title of Lord Coroghmore, began his public career with a good deal in his favour. When he had just entered into his twenty-second year he fought the once all-powerful Beresfords for the representation of the County Waterford, and beat them. The fight created considerable excitement even outside the Province of Munster, for apart from the political aspect of the contest—the struggle between budding Irish Nationalism and tottering Irish Toryism—it was looked upon as a duel to the death between "the rale ould Poer stock," and the more modern Poers whose blood had been mingled with that of the Beresfords. Many years ago Count de la Poer retired, while he was still quite a young man, from public life, and buried himself in Gurteen Castle, a picturesque castellated structure which his father "Johnnie Power" (as he was styled by the natives) commenced, and which the present head of the house completed. Count de la Poer is now seeking to establish his claim to the Barony of Le Poer and Coroghmore, which dates back to 1452. A Colonel de la Poer, an officer in the Irish army of King James II., was the last bearer of the title, and he was attainted in the reign of William of Orange. The Count does not claim from the attainted peer, but from the original Baron Coroghmore, from whom he is directly descended, and to whose heirs male the title was granted. The point at issue is the attainder, and, unless that "block" is removed, the Committee of privilege in the House of Lords cannot recognise the present claimant. Some years ago—so the story goes—Count de la Poer wrote to the late Marquis of Waterford enquiring if the Marquis would raise any objection to the adoption by the Master of Gurteen of the courtesy, style, and title of Baron of Coroghmore. The Lord of Curraghmore at the time was in very poor health, and was very irascible. He replied as follows: "The Marquis of Waterford presents his compliments to Count de la Poer, and begs to assure him that he doesn't care a d—— what he styles himself."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 22.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave:—Mr W L B Souter third grade Sup of Police and Mr R R Boyd third grade Asst Sup of Police.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Priestley to act as Dist Supt of Police Thana vice Mr F L Golumia retiring pending further orders.

Under Sec 8 (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act 1897 the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Mr J P Brander I C S Magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 8 (1) of the Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest the Magistrates of the first class in the district of Bijapur Mr Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar Huzur Depy Collector Bijapur; and Mr Sitaram Ganesh Patankar Dist Depy Collector Bijapur with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to order released convicts to notify residence sec 565 (1).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J P Scotson B A (Cantab) I C S to be Asst Collector Kaira.

Mr E M Hodgson Divisional Forest Officer Surat is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Chunilal Uttamchand Dalia L C E to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer Surat in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr E M Hodgson or pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comder R W W Gordon R I M Asst Port Officer Bombay is granted privilege leave for thirty days from 11th Octo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R L Campbell Temporary Engi under Covenant who has been posted to this Presidency by the Govt of India is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Ex Engi Poona Dist as a temporary arrangement.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H White Chief Engi and Joint Secy to Govt Public Works to be Chief Engi and Secy to Govt Public Works Dept vice the Hon Mr J Tate M Inst C E retiring with effect from 13th Nov vice Govt Notification No E-2326 dated 13th Sep.

Mr G W Dunn M Inst C E Suptdg Eng 1st class subs pro tem is appointed Chief Eng and Secy to Govt Public Works Dept vice Mr White.

On return from leave Mr C N Clifton Suptdg Eng 2nd class subs pro tem is posted to the Central Divn vice Mr Dunn.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

IN connexion with the publication of Mr. Morley's Life of Gladstone, the Bookman notes that his literary career was very largely influenced by the late Mr. Cotter Morison, who died in 1888. Cotter Morison and John Morley studied together at Lincoln College, Oxford, where they formed a firm friendship. Both of them were more or less influenced by Mark Pattison. On quitting the University Morison married a daughter of Mr. Virtue, the publisher, who became proprietor of the "Literary Gazette." Morley was appointed editor and Morison was a copious contributor. Later on Morison became one of the founders and first proprietors of the "Fortnightly Review" and it was due mainly to his influence that the editorship after G. H. Lewes had quitted it was given Mr. Morley. Trollope was also one of the proprietors, and Mr. Morley has told the well-known story of Trollope's objection to him on the ground of his theological opinions. However, Trollope in his autobiography acknowledges the ability and success with which Mr. Morley managed the 'Review."

The announcement that Mr. C. P. Scott, M. P. will not stand again for Leigh recalls to mind one of the bitterest contests of the Khaki election. The Editor of the "Manchester Guardian" was regarded as the arch pro-Boer of Lancashire, and the war party fought tooth and nail to bring about his defeat, but the miners of Leigh were true to their Liberalism and to a Liberal who had the courage of his convictions, and Mr. Scott retained his seat by a majority of 112.

Mr. Scott's opponent, Mr. Fitzgerald, had a most damaging experience of Lancashire heckling. One night he was asked a question and hesitated about the reply. Shall I say Yes? he asked in a stage whisper. The chairman, in a louder whisper, replied, No! Both question and answer were heard by the audience, they were seized upon as an election catch-phrase, and at every subsequent meeting odd voices would ask, Shall I say Yes? and the entire audience would yell back a mighty chorus of No! It was excellent fun for the Liberals, but the Tory candidate learned how terribly fatal a thing is a simple shaft of ridicule.

The kiss of the abundant rains has been clothing the soil over two-thirds of the Australian continent with richest verdure. It will take many good seasons, of course, to replace the losses the pastoral industry has sustained; for the millions of perished sheep and cattle cannot be restored by a few showers of rain. But the farmers may step from empty paddocks to overflowing harvests and full barns in the interval of a single season. On the whole, the harvests outlook in Australia, we gather from the Colonial "Review of Reviews" is of the most golden sort. In Victoria, last year, for exmaple, the whole wheat harvest did not reach 3,000,000 bushels; the yield this year will probably be more than 20,000,000 bushels! Let this increase be multiplied over the whole area of wheat growing Australia, and some idea of the scale of the next harvest may be formed.

The little island of St. Kilda boasts of a peculiar form of wren, which the late Mr. Seebohm dignified with the rank of a species, though most ornithologists now consider it only a distinct race. Unfortunately, its eggs, which are little larger and more spotted than those of the common wren, have of late acquired a fictitious value, and this interesting bird is likely to be exterminated that dealers and collectors of a certain stamp may profit. Yesterday at Stevens's sale-rooms five nests, containing altogether nearly two dozen eggs, were sold for a little under £3. There was no pretence of science in the matter. The people of St. Kilda depend to a great extent on the sea-fowl for food, and send to market the feathers and the oil which they obtain from the fulmar petrol. As a consequence the island has been specially exempted from the provisions of the Wild Birds Protection Act. But if the market is to be flooded with nests and eggs of the St. Kilda wren, the Bird Protecting Society might well ask for the Secretary of State's order in the interests of that Bird.

Mr. David J. Rice, a writer eminently qualified to treat of the subject, tells in the "Book Monthly" a plain tale of literary tastes throughout the British Islands. His remarks apply to the country as distinct from London. Edinburgh, it seems, is the best bookselling centre in the kingdom; All books (we are told) sell in the Scottish capital, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to make special mention of any particular subject as being ahead of another in favour. Travel, biography, and history are heartily welcomed. The new poet, as well as the old, is readily bought. Theology is sure of steady support. . . . Edinburgh probably holds the record for the sale of the books on the Restoration period. She has one of the finest circulating libraries in the country, and when a publisher, from any cause, finds himself overstocked he has no difficulty in getting rid of some of his surplus copies in Edinburgh, providing 'always that the price is an adjustable one. Modern fiction, perhaps naturally enough, is paid less attention to in Edinburgh than in some other parts of the country. In most towns the first inquiry is for the last novel; in Edinburgh the novel takes a second place.

Glasgow, Mr. Rier goes on to say, is a generous rival to Edinburgh in bookselling, and has no lack of book shops. If it does not approach the Eastern city in general sales it aftentimes beats it with some particular book. It is more than likely Mr. Rice thinks, that the largest individual sale of Mr. Morley's Life of Gladstone will be in Glasgow. Sets of books and editions de luxe find a ready sale there, and much attention is paid to works on the fine arts. A recent Glasgow venture is the new edition of Hakluyt's Voyages, and the whole work has been taken up before publication,

Manchester is a good market in a bookselling sense and, indeed, forms a book centre for a large portion of Lancashire: There appears to be only a limited sale in Manchester for the mere expensive volumes of biography, history, and travel, but a very large trade is done in the cheaper editions of works on natural science, political economy, and technical books. Fiction, too, receives a good measure of support. . . Then, in Manchester, the reward book gets great support; encyclopaedias and sets of books do well, and a good edition of a standard work at once commands a ready sale. It was a Manchester bookseller, who said: I have quite got rid of the idea that there is any money to be made out of bookselling. But I can enjoy the handling of books, knowing that bookselling, like virtue, is its own reward.

Liverpool is well provided with booksellers, and works of all sorts sell steadily. Birmingham is described as very alert in bookselling, as we know it is in certain other matters. Newcastle-on-Tyne, although in some measure the home of cheap literature in recent times, is not very strong as a book-buying centre. Leeds is good for a sporting book, or, by contrast, a theological treatise. If any comparison were made between the two University towns in bookbuying, Oxford would perhaps take the first place; yet in the sale of scientific works, Cambridge would lead. Dublin was recently characterised as the worst town, for its size, from a bookseller's point of view but that statement does not seem to be true or anything like true.

A few days ago, writes a correspondent, I asked a newspaper-boy at Perth Station whether he could get the Prime Minister's pamphlet on Free Trade for me. He disappeared in the direction of the bookstall, and after a few moments returned with The Prime Minister and Mrs. Grantham. This buik was a' they had at the buiksta about the Prime Meenister. I wonder if the fictional Prime Minister jilted Mrs. Grantham as our actual Prime Minister has jilted Free Trade?

Some old stories brought together under the heading of the Sayings of Sir Oracle in "Macmillan's Magazine" for October will bear reprinting. They refer principally to provincial magistrates and other magnates: It was a true son of Mrs. Malaprop who protested in a West of England council chamber that if he was to have his statements contradicted by gentlemen who did not know what they were talking about he could only reply that what he had been saying was as true as that Romeo built Rome. This same learned councillor declared on another occasion that the mayor and his supporters were no doubt a long way behind the age, but they would find that the party of progress in the town council would shove them forward, holus bolus. Norens volens is conjectured to have been the classic phrase intended.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, elicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

M. A. P. IN THE BOUBOIR.

WHAT a strange heading this sounds! And yet (writes a "Society Butterfly") there is much meaning in its apparent madness. After a long season in London one really becomes sated with splendid gems; Mrs. Pushful's parure of rubies, Lady Gadabout's ropes of pearls, and the Duchess of Distinction's diamond tiara—how tired we get of these much-discussed marvels. Fine jewels have their uses; they serve as portable property; they add to a woman's importance, and certainly contribute to the brilliance of an entertainment. But they often lack intrinsic beauty, and have little of art or of originality. However, in matters of taste we are on the upward grade; some of our artistic jewellers begin to realize that an ornament may still be decorative even when made of far less costly materials. Much may be done with coral, amber, crystal, enamel, and baroque pearls; also with semi-precious stones, such as garnets, peridots, pink and yellow topazes, olivines, carbuncles, turquoises and amethysts. Certain clever designers seems to discover new gems— new, at least, to the ordinary world. Tourmalines of different colours seems to be in favour; and the other day I was introduced to a strange stone called a zircon, which looked like nothing in the world except that fascinating freak known as a brown diamond.

All of these modern innovations mean comfort and joy to the poor woman, and even her richer sister who has no ready cash to spend on jewels of price. I went the round of the aforesaid artistic jewellers, admired their wares, made them talk, asked prices, and finally confided to one of them my own amber necklace to be restrung and rearranged. A lovely pendant was formed of two baroque pearls, set in green enamel, with a few garnets to brighten the effect. This cost only £15. Another pendant had a yellow topaz as its centre, set round with small but good brilliants. A square tourmaline made a pretty brooch, dangling from which were a couple of gold chains, caught together by a single diamond. Some of the long chains were delightful. One of pale pink coral had a small pearl between each coral bead. Another of pale, cloudy amber was strung with a tiny gold bead between each piece of amber. These beads were unique, very old, of almost pure gold, and had been taken from an Indian idol. Either of these artistic chains could be bought for a ten-pound note. Green stones appear to be a fancy of the moment. Emeralds are at a prohibitive price, but olivines and peridots make a pleasing and certainly cheap substitute. A pendant made of a large peridot set in diamonds looked effective; and a close-fitting necklace of olivines would be becoming to a blonde, white-skinned woman. A charming ornament took the form of a fine gold neckchain, the chain was looped in front and adorned with two of the before-mentioned zircons set in small diamonds. This was priced at £15.

Everything depends upon how these artistic ornaments are worn. In my mind's eye, the coral chain might be mated to a grey crepe de Chine teagown; and the amber and gold chain to a brown velvet frock of picturesque style, or to the dusky depths of some rich, dark brown fur. Enamel has much adaptability, and can be worn with almost any frock, provided it is not unsuitably mixed with a diamond star or a string of pearls. Englishwomen seem to possess the unfortunate knack of waging warfare with their garments. They wear a girdle of coins with a chiffon frock from Paris, and a diamond chain on the top of a flannel shirt. There is a wellknown Society woman who heaps on her person quaint jewels and artistic ropes of amber or coral with the setting of a smart Parisian toilette. All this proves a lamentable want of taste. Let the economical woman buy her beautiful, but inexpensive jewels, and wear them with the saving grace of suitability.

Smart Society lingers in Scotland, but will soon return south for the first October meeting at Newmarket. Weather has given the east winds of March in September.

Princess Hohenlohe is staying at Dieppe. This lady is by birth and marriage a foreigner, and yet seems as well known in this country as though she were a native born Englishwoman. Her father, the late Count Hatzfeldt, was a very popular distinguished personage and for some years acted as German ambassador in London. Princess Hohenlohe—known by the nickname of "Baby"—is a smart, pretty woman, wonderfully dressed and always to the fore in the best Society of the day. She goes in for all the modern amusements, plays golf, shoots pigeons, is an expert chauffeur and drives her own automobile with great skill and daring. She is one of the many Society women who have been artistically photographed by Baron Alphonse de Meyer.

Lady Airlie has returned to Cortachy Castle, Scotland. She was Lady Mabell Gore and is sister to Lord Arran, Lady Salisbury, and Lady Esther Smith. Her marriage with the late Lord Airlie took place in 1886 and she became a widow in 1900. Her eldest son, the present peer, is ten years old and her eldest daughter Lady Kitty Ogilvy, is a charming girl of sixteen. Lady Airlie has been, and is a beautiful woman; but grief has left its traces, and a cloud of soft, white hair frames her still young-looking face. Her life has had much sorrow. She and her husband were a tenderly attached couple, and Lady Airlie has never recovered from his tragic death on the field of battle. Not long ago she went to South Africa to visit his grave as by his own wish he was buried where he fell on Diamond Hill. This Lady is held in high esteem at Court and now acts as lady-in-waiting to the Princess of Wales. When off duty she lives with her children at Cortachy Castle, famous for the legend of the ghostly drummer-boy and also for its garden of friendship, in which personal friends and visitors of distinction plant a tree or a flower.

Constance Lady De La Warr has returned to Inchmerry House, her country place on Southampton Water. She was the Hon. Constance Cochrane-Baillie and is sister to Lord Lamington, Lady Melville and the Marchesa Vitelleschi. In 1867 she married the late Lord De La Warr, a man many years older than herself, and one of the few clergymen peers. They had several children, and lived in considerable state in London and at Buckhurst, the family place near Tunbridge Wells. She became a widow in 1896, and last year took as her second husband the Rev. Paul Wyatt, Chaplain of the Savoy Chapel. Lady De La Warr is a tall, fair handsome woman, with a lively manner and plenty of dinner-table conversation. She has a turn for literature, and writes articles for reviews and magazines. Before her second marriage she did some entertaining in London, giving musical parties and theatricals, in which her pretty daughters were the principal performers. At Inchmerry she does much yachting, and arranges week-end outings for her London friends and acquaintance. When in town, she dines out a great deal, at the smart restaurants and the Bachelor's Club.

Pairs of sisters are often strikingly dissimilar in appearance and character. Lady Yarborough is dark, Lady Powys is fair; the Duchess of Westminster has dusky hair, while Princess Henry of Pless is a pronounced blonde. The Ladies Sackville are another case in point. Lady Mary is fair as a lily, with a mass of red-gold hair. Lady Margaret is dark with a pale brunette complexion. And their natures seem to be as different as their outward appearance. Lady Mary Sackville loves Society, acts well, and often appears in tableaux vivants. She goes to fancy balls, generally as a sea-nymph, arrayed in clouds of blue and green gauze, with shells and seaweed as her appropriate adornments. Lady Margaret, on the contrary, leads a studious life, writes, reads, thinks and cares nothing at all for the gaiety and glitter of smart Society. She is an authoress, has published a volume of poems, and written several magazine articles. Her views on politics are of a somewhat original nature and she takes special interest in education, and in the Irish Land Question. Lady Margaret recites as well as acts, and can give recitation in different languages. The Ladies Sackville are by no means slaves to Paris fashion; they adopt the artistic style of dress, and wear quaint jewels and floating garments of the most picturesque description.

Lord Ebury, who was born in 1834 had one of the longest waits for his inheritance of any heir-apparent on record. He did not succeed to his kingdom until he was nearly sixty years of age. He was once an officer in the First Life Guards, and Liberal member for Westminster from 1865-74. Lord Ebury has been a man with a nickname, and has gone through life known to his friends as "Beau Grosvenor." He belongs, of course, to the same family as the Duke of Westminster.

MR. WHYMPER has concluded his walk across the Canadian Rocky Mountains according to a Reuter message from Field (B.C.). He averaged twenty-five miles daily, covering a total distance of over 600 miles. He had fine weather, and discovered many places of interest, hitherto totally unexplored, which he compares with European show places.

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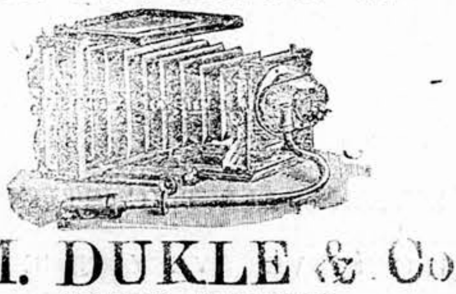

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THE MORAL.

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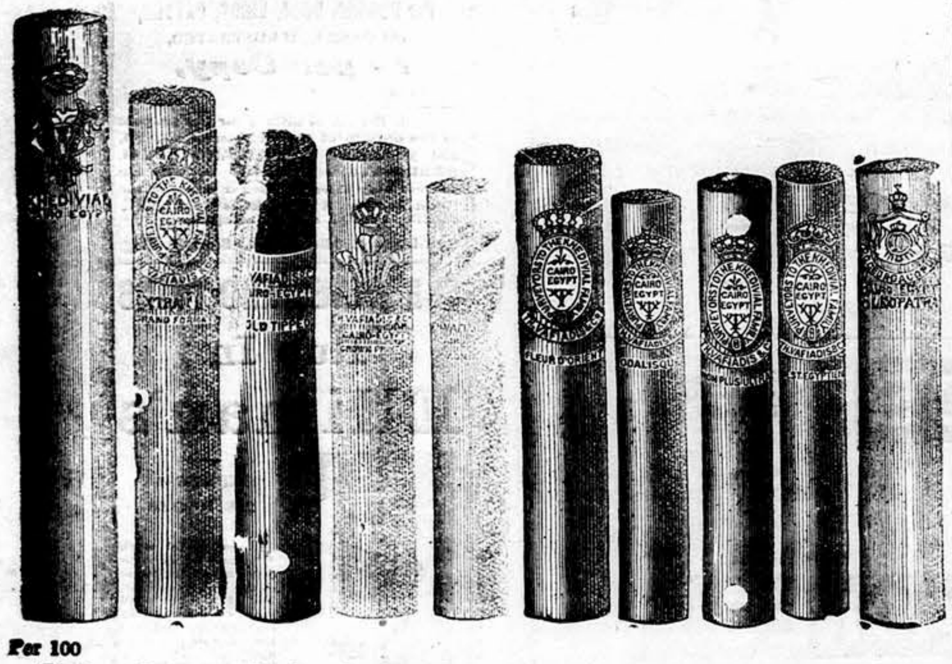

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